ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,065—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
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CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press"

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	20th Jan.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardit	3rd Feb.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
†* SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th "
P.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
†* GANGES	4296	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardit	24th "
†* GANGES	4296	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
P.L. OCEANA	6962	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3000	500	H. Weighell	14th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
P.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3299	500	H. Weighell	12th "
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *vid* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
February 7th, March 21st; February 21st, April 4th; March 7th, April 18th.
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

† INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	21st Jan. 94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 9th, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,360	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hilleoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 3, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including [illegible]-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SHIPPING.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 21st January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "MEJCA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,797 tons, on the 18th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th January, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

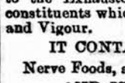
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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Per lb. As. 14.
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THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE
Should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,
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AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,
Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
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The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted, constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL
Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY
Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.
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TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES	For Habitual Constipation.
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Per Bot. of 25, Re. 1. Per Bot. of 100, Rs. 3-8.

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ROSE POUDRÉ BALL.
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ROSES!!
ROSES!!!
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Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
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Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36	8
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Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass... ... Rs. 6-8 to	15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0
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Excellent Master's, set with Crystals	28	0
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Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	12	8

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stocks for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
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A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.
They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.
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PHILLIPS' DANDELION COFFEE
Makes a pleasant and wholesome beverage, and has been found most useful in all derangements of the Biliary Organs, Diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia and Cutaneous Affections. Price Re. 1-8 per Tin.
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OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES
Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.
OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES
Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.
BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.
C. HIRSCH.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
FRESH PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.
Just Received per P. & O. S. S. BALLARAT
PLATINOTYPE PAPER
Cold Process
in Half Plate, Whole Plate and 12 by 10 Sizes.
DEVELOPING SALTS
For above.
Also
"NIKKO" PAPER
in Similar Sizes.
"SOLIO" PAPER
in ¼, 5 by 4, ½, 1-1 and 10 by 8 Sizes.
EASTMAN'S
BROMIDE PAPERS
in all Sizes, from ¼ Plate to 23 by 17.
BROMIDE LAMPS
and
BROMIDE CHALKS
FOR
Printing and Re-Touching.
ILFORD'S P. O. PAPER,
White, Pink or Mauve.
SENSITIZED ALBUMINIZED PAPER.
Edward's X. L. Quality.
FERRO PRUSSIATE PAPER,
LANTERN PLATES,
DRY PLATES,
And a Host of Other
PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES
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The Freshest, Largest and Most Varied Stock in India.
J NEUBERG,
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FOR SALE.
SELLING AWAY CHEAP.
ON SALE, consignment, very Rich Hand-made PERSIAN VELVET CARPETS of best Indian make, various sizes and Patterns. Apply
BHAISETT & CO.
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S.-M. RAILWAY.
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A LARGE QUANTITY of UNSERVICEABLE STORES, such as Office Furniture, Hardware, Tools and Plant, P. W. Materials, Trollies, Trolly Wheels, Steel and Teak Sleepers, Doors and Windows, Empty Tins and Casks, Steel and Wrot Iron Scrap, and other Miscellaneous Articles will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the following Stations, commencing from 10 A. M., on the dates shown opposite to each:—
Store Depot, Bangalore City Station....29th January, 1894.
General Stores, Hubli.....24th January, 1894.
N. B.—TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
H. WEIR,
Offg. Storekeeper, S.-M. Railway.
Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 6th January, 1894.

NOTICE.
THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1894, will be held at the Office of the Collector and before the Huzur Deputy of Kolaba, on the 5th February, 1894.
1. Ferry-farm in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of Collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing Earth, Sand, Stone and Pearl Shells from all the Creeks of the Kolaba Collectorate.
For further particulars application should be made to the Undersigned.
V. H. SHIKHARE,
Huzar Deputy Collector, and Vice-President, District Local Fund Committee.
Alibag, 23rd December, 1893.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.
C. HIRSCH.

NOTICE.
BALUCHISTAN—SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1894
WILL be held at SIBI, on MONDAY, the 12th February, and Three following Days.
PRIZES to the Value of Rs. 2,600 will be distributed.
DIWAN GANPAT RAI, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi and Shahrig, and Honorary Secretary
Sibi, 2nd January, 1894.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.
THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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LESSEE & DIRECTOR..............MR. HARRY STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! WEDNESDAY!!
A New, Original, and Humourous Comic Opera,
"THE VICAR OF BRAY."
With Appropiate Wardrobe and New Scenery.
AUGMENTED CHORUS.
BEWITCHING BALLET.

Pronounced by the Calcutta Press to be the most Effective Operatic Production Associated with the name of Harry Stanley.

Well Rehearsed, Well Acted, Well Sung, and Magnificently Staged.

The opera will be produced in its Entirety. The Music has been Rehearsed under the immediate Supervision of Mr. George Trimnell. Original Business, as produced in London. Mr. Stanley has every confidence that the Public will endorse the Calcutta verdict, viz:—

"Successful Beyond all Previous Achievements."

(In Active Preparation.)
The Latest London Success—"UTOPIA."
Box Office and Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street.
Prices as Usual..............T. EMPSON, Manager.

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THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON 1893-94

Will be given in the

TOWN HALL,

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th of JANUARY, AT 9-30 P.M.

PART I. MISCELLANEOUS.
PART II. "COME LET US SING." (Mendelssohn).

SOLOISTS:—

Mrs. COLLIE.	Mr. CHISHOLM.
Miss PRITCHARD.	Mr. MANT.
Miss SCHMUCK.	HERR SCHMUCK.
Miss SWIFT.	Mr. WHITELEY.
Miss TUDBALL.	

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, now open.

Reserved Seats....................Rs. 3.
Unreserved ,, ...Re. 1.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

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THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.

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The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

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Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

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Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MR. J. B. S. MACEDO, Father of VICTOR BERNARD MACEDO, aged 18 years 7 months, hereby declares that he (the father) having had serious Causes for disagreement with his abovenamed Son, has severed entire connection with him, and also declares that having withdrawn all his protection from the said Son, he will not hold himself liable for any debt or debts contracted or transactions entered into by his Son.

J. B. S. MACEDO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI MENA (the Widow of PARI (PARIKH) MANECKLAL VIRCHAND), late of Messana in the Territories of His Highness the Guicwar of Baroda, Hindoo, Deceased.

GOCULBHAI MULCHAND, the Executor named in the Will of the said Deceased..........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 11th Day of January, 1894.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

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MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
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NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co., Secretaries.

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THE

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MAJOR G. M. PORTER, R.E., will DELIVER a LECTURE at the above Institute, on THURSDAY, the 18th January, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

Subject: "On some of the Materials available for building purposes in Bombay, illustrated by examples of the same."

Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

H. HERBERT JONES, Honorary Secretary.

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Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

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ALFRED KING, General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th January, 1894.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

ધી આલ્ફ્રેડ મેન્યુફેક્ટરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડ, ભરૂચ.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1894, at 4 of the clock (Madras Time), in the Afternoon, for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also, pursuant to Section 199 of the said Act, of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES, Liquidator.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી આલબર્ટ એડવર્ડ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1894, at 3 of the clock (Madras Time), in the Afternoon, for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also, pursuant to section 199 of the said Act, of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES, Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 26 OF 1890.

MANCHOOBHAI BALGOWANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiff.

VERSUS

GOVIND GANGADHER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dadur, outside the Fort of Bombay..........Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Twenty-Seventh Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventeenth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant, or either of them, in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. I.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the Dadur Road, leading from Mahim to Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 554, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561 and 562, New No. 13430, and New Survey No. 1-2021, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Garden of Shri Girdharilaljee Maharaj, on the West by the Batty ground of Manglia Zavria Garud, on the North by the property of Jeewandass Mooljee and Pandoo Casinath Thakoor; and on the South by the ground of Manglia Zaveria Garud, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Govind Gangadher.

LOT No. II.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Mahaluxmee, near B. B. and C. I. Railway, containing by admeasurement Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three square yards or thereabonts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 593, New No. 12604, and New Survey No. 2739, and bounded as follows:—On the East and North and South by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, and on the West by the property of Dinshaw Naneckjee Pitty and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Govind Gangadher.

LOT No. III.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Free hold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Near Chicklee, containing by admeasurement Two Thousand Five Hundred and Seventeen square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collecter of Land Revenue under Old No. 335, New No. 12375, and New Survey No. 2931, and bounded as follows:—On the East and the North by the property of Radhabai, on the West by the property of Antonio Francis Luis and on the South by the property of Raghoba Junajee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant, Govind Gangadher.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 5th day of December, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 96 OF 1891.

MOWJEE CULLIANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort..........Plaintiff.

VERSUS

NENBAI, Widow of JAITHA PADAMSEY SHAMJEE, MOORJEE NARRON VASTA, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants residing at Dariathan Road, outside the Fort, DYAL MOWJEE, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort, and The Honorable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate-General for Bombay..........Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, bearing date the first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

LOT No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Mowjee Cullianjee, and the Defendants, Shamjee Moorjee and Narron Vasta, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Jaitha Padamsey, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bazar or Cazee Syed Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by Admeasurement Ninety-three square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53, and now under Ward No. 1390, 1391, Street Nos. 222, 226, 226 A. and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property Lot No. 2, hereinafter described, and on or towards the North by the house of Purmanund Nursey, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mowjee Cullianjee.

LOT No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Mowjee Cullianjee, and the Defendants, Shamjee Moorjee and Narron Vasta, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Jaitha Padamsey, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bazar or Cazee Syed Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and six square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 701, Collector's New No. 6411, Old Survey No. 489, New Survey No. 2773, and by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1388-1389, Street No. 216, 220 and 220 A, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, being the property hereinbefore described, and on or towards the South by the house of Nursey Muljee and Gocul Muljee, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mowjee Cullianjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of December 1893.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

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RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

CHALMERS, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP...........Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be earnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Rs. 80 PER ANNUM WILL SECURE

Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld., Chief Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE, Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..............................Rs. 5
Second do. .... ,, 2-8
Third do. .... ,, -8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,,
Third do. .... 2½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum....................Rs. 12
Half-yearly.................... ,, 6
Quarterly.................... ,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,178½
Bank of Bengal	40,800	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,070
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	30 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 50 / 10	10 p. c.	145 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	275 / 20
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,650
Do. New Issue	600	375	625	Rs. 75	1,165
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,105
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,600	300	260	Rs. 20	235
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	280	280	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	78 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16¼
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B. Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	400	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	7,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	28
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	280	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Scoundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	55	41
Jephone Co.	8,200	25	all	5	18¼
			100 / 25		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	2800	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,600	00	all	Rs. 15	480xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	48
Bellary S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	175
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	300
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	600
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	587½
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	345
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs 25	385
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	685
Hingunghat Mill	700	600	600	4 / 2	600
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	Rs. 10	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		305
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves	3,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		150
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,...	1,000	35	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	135
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	625
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,070	1,000	40	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,525
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	600	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Mazagon	5,000		250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,890
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	105	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	13)
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	255
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	713	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	455
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	810
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,380
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	322½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12	18
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	180
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
...nishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	960	50	900	15	580
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,250
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 / 1105
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	240
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	122½
...reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	215 / 212½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	270
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,260xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	--	130	130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,18
French	300	500	all	100	445
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	120
Khangaum	240	450	450	22½	390
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	106½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	415
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	450
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	600	Rs25dv	445
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	80
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	33½
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	220
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 70	970

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-11
China Leaf	"	25-5 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-1 "
Do. do. new	"	24-15 "
Australia do.	"	25-8
Bombay do.	"	25-6
English Sovereigns	"	16-2
Do. Dragons	"	16-0
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	89-4
Do. 17½ do.	"	89-8
...rolas Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	191
...ve-Francs	"	316-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meet, Bombay Foxhounds Jackal Club.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lansdowne Tower entered, and the s. s. Kaveri left the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Naseri left it yesterday.

A CERTIFICATE.—Mr. Pherozshah P. Mistry, who is under the tuition of Mr. C. J. Francis, Member of the Phonetic Institute, has passed the elementary examination, and obtained a certificate from the Institute.

ARRIVAL OF A DEWAN.—Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chimanrao, the Dewan of Indore, accompanied by forty-five followers, arrived in Bombay, on Monday morning, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next regular mail from India for the Australian Colonies will be forwarded via Tuticorin and Colombo, instead of by P. & O. steamer from Bombay. Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 7 p.m., on Monday, the 22nd instant.

NATIVE CONCERT IN HONOUR OF MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.—More cards than the available seats in the Framji Cowasji Institute having been sent out for the above concert, we are requested to intimate that it is impossible to entertain any further applications for cards.

A PARSEE M. I. M. E.—Mr. Adurjee Burjorjee Shroff, Chief Engineer of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill, has been elected a Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers of England. He is the fifth recipient of such an honour among the Parsee community.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—A silver spoon competition, and the first competition for the silver-plated tea-urn, value about Rs. 50, will take place at Coorla, to-morrow morning (Thursday), at 6-45 a. m. Distances, 500 and 600 yards. Scores counting for the Coorla aggregate money prizes and medals.

MR. B. B. PITALE.—The "Daiwadnya Samachar" writes:—"We are delighted to inform our community and other readers that our well-known and popular citizen, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Balkrishnajee Pitale, J. P., Baroda State Vakil, who was laid up for a long time with fever of an intermitent type, is now quite recovered. Dada Saheb has now gone for a change of air to Lanowli, and we hope he will soon return to Bombay in renewed vigour and health and resume his useful avocations, among which are his contributions to the press, which are generally in the public weal."

A SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Abdool Shaik Mahomed, a hack victoria-driver, aged forty-five years, residing at Chandanwadi. For the last four years the deceased had been suffering from cough, pain in his chest and difficulty of breathing. On Sunday last the deceased again complained of pain in his chest. He, however, went to his work as usual and returned home in the evening and took his meal. On the following morning he went to see his sister at Mahaluxmi Vellard, where he suddenly died at 7-30 p.m. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.

THEFT ON BOARD A SHIP.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Williamson, of the Harbour Police, charged P. S. Fernandes, butler in the Engineer's Mess room, on board the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lawada, with theft in respect of goods consisting of oilmanstores, valued at Rs. 25, the property of the company. On Sunday night the accused removed the property and placed it in a craft, asking the *tonywallah* to take the things on shore, while he followed in another boat. The police boat which was going its round detected the offence, and the accused, on being questioned, denied that he had committed any theft. Constable Williamson took the man before Captain W. B. Smith, who identified the property. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

LUDHA PETRAJ VS. NARANDAS HARIDAS AND ANOTHER.

THIS was the argument of a rule *nisi* obtained by the plantiff, and requiring the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from collecting and receiving any of the debts and outstandings of their partnership business of cotton brokers, and why a receiver should not be appointed. The Hon. Mr. Lang instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiff in support of the rule; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the defendants to argue against the rule.

The plaintiff in his plaint said that in 1892, he and Shamjee Kanjee and Khimjee Raisey entered into an agreement to trade in partnership as cotton brokers in Bombay. It was provided in the partnership deed that if the plaintiff retired from the business before the lapse of two years and-a-half, he should pay to the defendants Rs. 5,000 by way of liquidated damages. At the time of the agreement plaintiff had presented a petition to the Insolvency Court. In January 1893, Shamjee and Khimjee retired from the partnership and the plaintiff and the defendents Narandas Haridas and Kalianjee Damoder, having taken over the assets of the firm, agreed to trade in the name of Callianjee Narandas and Co. During the partnership certain contracts resulted in a loss, and the defendants now repudiated and denied that the plaintiff had any authority to make the contracts in the name of the firm, and they had inserted advertisements in the newspapers, repudiating their liability. The defendants had lately refused to carry out their agreement in respect of the composition. Under the circumstances it was impossible for the plaintiff to carry on the business of the partnership. He contended that the dealings of the partnership business resulted in large profits. An account of the dealing and his share in the profits was demanded by him, but the defendants had refused to render such accounts or to give him an inspection of the books. He contended that the defendants were men of no means and if they were allowed to collect the debts and outstandings, they would be lost to him. Under the circumstances he prayed for an injunction and for the appointment of a receiver.

The defendants denied the agreement having been entered into in November 1892. They were carrying on the business of seed and cotton brokers for the last seven years. In June 1892 the plaintiff lost large sums in speculation and had to file his schedule in the Insolvency Court. By his constant entreaties to help him they were induced to take him as a partner but it was agreed that he was not to have any of the rights and privileges of a partner except in sharing the profits and was not at liberty to separate on pain of payment of heavy damages. They contended that the plaintiff deliberately and with bad faith did not bring to the notice of the Court the agreement which expressly prohibited him from recovering any of the outstandings and debts of the firm, and which authorized the defendants to recover the same. After the retirement of the other partners no new patnership was created. By the agreement neither the plaintiff nor the other partners had any right to enter into any contracts on behalf of the firm. They contended that the conduct of the plaintiff in the matter of the composition deed was wholly fraudulent, and it was this conduct of the plaintiff which necessitated their withdrawal from the trustship. They submitted that they had not given any cause to the plaintiff to render it impossible for him to continue as a partner; and by his dissolving the partnership in the way he had done, the plaintiff had rendered himself liable for the payment of the sum of Rs. 5,000 being the amount of liquidated damages agreed to be paid by him. They further denied that they had refused to render an account or give him an inspection of the books.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments of counsel held that by the agreement the defendant had a distinct power to collect the debts and outstandings. The rule was accordingly discharged and the plaintiff was ordered to pay his own costs. The costs of the defendants were to be costs in the cause.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service for Sailors.

Service will be held on board the s. s. York, in the Victoria Dock, on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THEN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fother gill's Madonal. Re. -8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. VINCENT AND THE "GUJARATI."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—As you have given publicity to Mr. Vincent's report on the Bombay riots, in which he has cast certain reflections on the "Gujarati," I should thank you to make room for the following lines in justice to the paper concerned:—

Mr. Vincent's strictures clearly show that he has not read or understood the article in vernacular which appeared in the "Gujarati" in its issue of the 23rd July, 1893. I may, at the outset, note here that it is not an editorial, but a contribution over the signature "Epoch." The article in question contains no severe strictures, as alleged by Mr. Vincent, on the policy of Government, or their attitude towards the Mahomedan community, and is altogether silent on the cow-protection movement. The statement, therefore, that it strongly advocated the cause of the cow is altogether unfounded. I am not, however, prepared to admit that even if it did anything of the kind, there would be anything highly improper according to the religious and ethical ideals cherished by the Hindu community. But that the Police Commissioner should construe silence into staunch advocacy is one of the astounding features of his report. The above charges, however, pale into insignificance by the side of the last count in the indictment. "The article," says Mr Vincent, "made some indiscreet allusion to prophets (Musa, Isa, and Chusa), which by the ignorant classes of Mahomedans might well be, and perhaps were, taken as reflections on the character of the founders of their faith." This imputation is made to wear even a still graver complexion by means of the ingenious discovery that the article appeared only a day previous to the immersion of the taboots. In order that the public may appreciate fully how this charge also is absolutely without any foundation, it is necessary to point out that the correspondent's contribution is a Gujarati translation of an article, which appeared in a Hindi magazine, on the 15th December, 1873, from the pen of one of the most accomplished Hindi scholars in Benares. From his biography it appears that he was an Honorary Magistrate, a Municipal Commissioner, and a voluminous writer, and that "he lost no opportunity in showing his loyalty to the Throne when Princes of the Royal blood visited India." He could read and write almost all the languages of India, and leading Hindi and Sanskrit scholars gave him the title of the "Moon of India." The original article begins with the statement:—"I am the Fifth Prophet; the world has already produced four Prophets, David, Moses, Jesus (which are written in Gujarati, even in translations of the Bible as Musa and Isa) and Mahomed. My name is Chusa." The writer has sarcastically pourtrayed some of the undesirable tendencies of our anglicised civilization, and explained in the course of his article why the new prophet has assumed the title of Chusa. I may state here that this word is derived from *chusavu*, which means to "squeeze" or "suck in," and under the new Dispensation the prophet proposes "to suck in," or take away money which is the source of most evils. The name is a fictitious one, and has been deliberately coined for the purposes of the article, and there is no such Mahomedan prophet whatsoever known as Chusa. I most emphatically assert that not a single word is to be found in it against any recognized prophet. From this it is quite manifest that Mr. Vincent never read the "Gujarati" rendering of it, which appeared in the "Gujarati," or that his knowledge of Gujarati is on a par with his knowledge of Mahomedan religious history. Under these circumstances I leave it to the impartial public to decide where the indiscretion lies, and how the article could have possibly been one of the contributory causes of the recent riots. The "Gujarati" has amongst its subscribers not a few Mahomedans, but none of them has ever protested against the article in question. I wish I could have pointed out Mr. Vincent's error immediately after the publication of the Government Resolution. But I felt the necessity of reading the Hindi article in the original, and the difficulty of procuring the volume, in which it originally appeared twenty years ago, has unavoidably occasioned a week's delay. Journalists and publicists are obviously bound to exercise great caution and prudence in the discharge of their responsible duties. But the publication of the Government Resolution on the Bombay riots has once more shown in a striking manner with what facility inaccurate, misleading, and even mischievous statements can at times find a place in official reports. Mr. Vincent's services after the actual outbreak of disturbances have been so universally acknowledged that it is through sheer necessity that I feel called upon to enter my emphatic protest against his ill-informed strictures against a paper which, while it has always maintained a fearless and independent attitude, has never descended to the level of unnecessarily wounding the religious feelings of any race or nation. The Police Commissioner's one-sided report, based on evidence which has yet to be carefully sifted and substantiated before it can be wholly accepted, is a strong impeachment of the cow-protection societies and of their supporters and sympathizers, mainly belonging to the Gujarati community, and it is not very difficult to understand why the name of the "Gujarati" should have been dragged into the report without any justification. The cow-protection movement represents a humanizing ideal and an economic principle of such paramount importance that I venture to predict with some confidence that it is not by such methods that it can ever be discredited amongst a people so well known for their natural gentleness and humanity.—Yours, &c.,

ICHHARAM S. DESAI,
Editor, The "Gujarati."

16th Jan. 1894.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ormidale s—100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 845 bales cotton fly, and 65 bales twist waste, Takersee Jeewraj; 208 bales twist waste R Cursondas and Co; 300 bales cotton fly and twist waste, P Heerjee and Co; 67 bales wool, R Mooljee; 170 cwts coir yarn, and 65 cwts coir ropes L Maneckchand; 130 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—8,004 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Thorndale s—28 bales skins, H C H Gunnee; 20 cwts peacock feathers, B Shuriff; 1 bale skins, R Dhanjee; 20 cwts fishmaws, M L Khutow; 167 cwts olibanum, G H Vishram; 5 cwts fishmaws 360 lbs grass oil, 115 lbs nutameg and 32 cwts aniseed, M Lalljee; 32 cwts gum, T G Thanvi; 125 cwts dry ginger, and 15 cwts dillseed, V G Thanvi; 2 cwts fishmaws, K M Jetha; 3 pots rosa oil, K K Patel; 150 cwts mother of pearl shells, H M E M Jaffer; 53 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales skins, H Ahmed H Janmamed; 5 bales hides, H C H Gunnee; 67 cwts olibanum, M L Assoo; 19 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 18 cwts peacock feathers, R Dhanjee; 10 cwts peacock feathers, C Byramjee and Co; 18 cwts peacock feathers, S Bunbhoy; 27 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 25 bales skins, C Joomabhoy; 6 cwts fishmaws, E Peerbhoy, 10 cwts fishmaws, V Ganjee; 200 cwts olibanum K Khooshal; 11 cwts fishmaws, K M Jetha; 170 cwts gum, and 900 lbs nutmeg, S Thakersee; 72 cwts gum, B Jafferbhoy; 35 cwts gum, V J Thanvi.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stalzenfels s—110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 53 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 394 cwts bone meal, C Mahomed; 2 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co.
Skidby s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts mowraseed and 999 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 5 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Lansdowne Tower s—30 015 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,001 cwts myrobollams, Heerjee Govindjee; 1045 cwts myrabollams, Bhanjee Jaitha.

FOR ANTWERP.

York s—475 bales cotton fly and droppings, D Virjee; 320 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.
Kt of St George s—1,999 cwts rapeseed, and 150 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 150 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Stalzenfels s—325 cwts groundnut, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bawtry s—220 bales cotton Glade and Co.
Beatrice s—1,600 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Bawtry s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—150 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, Cawasjee Brothers; 100 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—250 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 700 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—100 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Marq Bacquehem s—200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have given instructions that the repairs to the Agincourt are to be completed at an early date, in order that the vessel may leave Chatham for her gunnery trials at sea. Very great improvements have been effected in her. Her hull and engines have been thoroughly overhauled; she has been supplied with a new set of boilers; and her armament has been strengthened by the addition of supplementary quickfiring guns. An alteration in another direction is the fact that the Agincourt will in future be classified as a first-class cruiser, instead of a second-class battleship, as hitherto. The amount expended on the Agincourt will in all probability reach a total of 35,000*l*. It is worthy of note that the vessel was launched at Birkenhead as long ago as 1868, so that the action of the Lords of the Admiralty in having her again brought forward for sea service is a testimonial to the stability of our earlier ironclads.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 6th January 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—George Ernest Hudson, of Westbrongh, Brewer and Wine Merchant, and George Sanderson, of 25, Victoria Road, Mechanical Engineer, both of Scarborough, in the County of York, England, for improved apparatus for supplying purified and heated water to the boilers of non-condensing steam engines; Edward Seitz and Richard Pickup Park, both of Blackburn, in the Colony of Victoria, Engineers, for improvements in Centrifugal Pumps; Samuel Cook, of Victoria Works, Bury, County of Lancaster, England, Machinist, for improved devise for joining the edges of driving belts; James Price Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, at present residing in No. 2, Peara Bagan, Ballygunges Calcutta, for the manufacture of Indian Cement; John Roger (late Tea Planter of Ceylon), of 20, Guilford Street, Russell Square, in the County of London, England, for an improvement in the manufature of tea; Charles Hodgson, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of London, England, Engineer, for an improvement in apparatus for working railway points and signals; Frank Arthur Williams, of Church Road, Albrighton, in the County of Salop, England, Manager of Tool Works, for improvements in the means of joining edges of sheet, strip, and thin plate metal, for the purpose, more especially, of facilitating and improving the manufacture of tubes; Norman S Rudolf, B S C, A I C, etc., Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Sewan, Sarun, Bengal, India, for the impovement of indigo manufacture; A M Macrae, of Kanti, B N W and Tirhoot Railway, for a combined cultivator harrow and seed drill, to be called Macrae's Combined Cultivator Harrow and Seed Drill; Alexander Harry Malcolm Wiseman, Manager in the mer cantile firm of Messrs Forbes-Mitchell, & Co., Bon Accord Works, of 10, Clive Street, Calcutta, for improvements relating to caps for cricketers, jockeys, and others.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. William Jackson of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in tubular heating stoves, more especially intended for heating air for use in drying sea or other produce. (Filed 22nd December 1893; William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air or for analogous operations, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves, coffee and other produce. (Filed 22nd December 1893.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, of 32, Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in or applicable to vacuum brake mechanism. (From 11th January 1894 to 10th January 1895); Alexander Stanley Elmore, of Cockermouth, in the County of Cumberland, England Electro-Metallurgists, for improvements in the electro deposition of metals and in apparatus used therein. (From 8th February 1894 to 7th February 1895); John Morrison, of Kirkton, Forfar, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, Factory Manager, and Robert Scott, of Craigmount, Tayport, in the County of Fife, Scotland, Manufacturer, for improvements in drag or pacing or tension regulating apparatus for the warp beams of looms. (From 22nd January 1894 to 21st January 1895.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF JANUARY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 3° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·090	Calm	1	67·6	47·6	72	...	1·39	+0·57
Agra	30·112	N E	3	73·6	50·6	61	...	1·25	+0·90
Cawnpore	30·077	N E	2	77·0	54·0	75	...	0·85	...
Allahabad	30·045	E N E	1	80·5	53·4	72	...	0·64	—0·42
Jhansi	30·103	N N E	1	75·4	54·2	58	..	3·12	+2·64
Jacobabad	30·100	E N E	1	72·9	41·1	42	...	...	—0·06
Karachi	30·090	N E	12	74·0	53·0	77	...	0·75	+0·44
Jeypore	30·120	E N E	2	73·6	50.6	67	...	3·68	+3·29
Ajmere	30·161	W	2	72·9	46·2	55	...	2·42	+2·05
Deesa	30·041	N N E	9	82·6	50·4	39	...	2·19	+2·02
Ahmedabad	30·010	N N E	3	84·8	54·1	66	...	1·92	...
Bhuj	30·053	N	6	76·4	51·5	37	...	0·27	...
Rajkot	30·059	Calm	5	81·4	47·0	54	..	1·54	+1·19
Veraval	30·025	N N E	6	85·5	55·3	38	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·128	N E	5	78·7	50·9	65	...	2·41	+2·04
Indore	30·015	S S E	3	80·0	55·6	69	..	2·79	+2·04
Saugor	30·061	Calm	2	80·3	53·8	67	..	2·65	+0·59
Jubbulpore	30·089	S E	1	79·4	49·4	78	...	2·40	+0·77
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	30·018	E	4	86·2	9·1	64	0·02	0·78	—0·47
Raipur	30·087	W N W	1	81·3	52·8	61	...	0·64	—0·41
Nagpur	30·100	Calm	3	81·9	56·2	61	...	3·08	+1·32
Amraoti	30·044	E N E	4	83·1	61·3	63	0·01	1·20	—0·75
Akola	30·046	E S E	5	85·5	61·4	60	...	2·11	—0·35
Surat	30·009	N W	F	88·6	59·0	60	..	0·77	+0·59
Malegaon	30·046	W N W	6	87·4	57·9	67	...	1·30	—0·08
Bombay	30·007	N E	9	8·0	68·3	76	...	1·85	+1·01
Poona	30·049	Calm	5	87·0	55·9	57	..	2·03	+0·37
Aurangabad	30·114	E S E	5	84·8	58·2	53	...	2·48	...
Sholapur	30·056	S E	9	84·2	61·6	53	..	0·28	—1·49
Ratnagiri	29·990	S E	5	85·4	67·9	69	...	0·21	—0·54
Belgaum	30·012	E S E	?	81·8	61·4	56	...	4·96	+2·97
Goa	29·991	E S E	8	86·1	70·4	86	...	4·07	...
Karwar	29·975	Calm	1	86·7	68·1	81	...	2·78	—0·35
Mangalore	29·969	E	3	87·3	76·4	76	...	3·20	—0·48
Calicut	29·981	E	7	84·8	71·6	85	...	7·16	—0·21
Cochin	29·978	N N E	M	89·3	71·6	73	...	5·95	—3·82
Bangalore	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	30·086	E	7	81·2	58·6	78	...	3·82	+1·72
Masuliptm.	30·052	N	8	81·6	61·6	82	...	17·93	+9·65
Bellary	30·059	S	5	84·5	61·0	68	...	1·26	—1·06
Cuddapah	30·047	S E	...	86·0	61·4	67	...	8·44	+1·50
Madras	30·039	N N W	10	84·2	68·2	76	...	22·38	—1·58
Coimbatore	30·092	E	4	85·1	63·3	87	...	10·92	+5·08
Trichinopoly	30·043	N E	3	84·9	65.4	72	...	13·84	+4·98
Negapatam	30·005	N	6	81·4	67·7	90	...	43·09	+11·29
Colombo	29·975	N N E	10	87·5	70·0	61	...	24·70	+3·13
Aden	30·072	Calm	11	80·3	74·9	6	...	0·20	—0·07

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased rapidly at Indore and Saugor, but has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. Readings are highest at Ajmere and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are cyclonic in Berar, Central India and at Khandwa, Deesa, Ahmenabad, Surat and Malegaon, north-westerly on the Coromandel Coast, westerly at Ajmere, and north-easterly to south-easterly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is 6° above the normal at Allahabad and the minimum 4° to 7° in excess at Belgaum, Sholapur, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Khandwa and Allahabad, and 5° in defect at Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 89° at Surat and Cochin, and the lowest 41° at Jacobabad. Humidity is increasing in Berar and at Khandwa, Malegaon and Bombay, and the skies arr cloudy in Berar and at Nagpur. Khandwa Jubbulpore, Malegaon, Ratnagiri Calicut, Coimbatore, Negapatam, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Jhansi and Allahabad. Light rain has fallen at Khandwa and Amraoti. Abnormals indicate a small depression over the country lying about Indore, Khandwa and Malegaon, where the weather is unsettled. The winds around this depression are cyclonic, and the weather is likely to become more or less cloudy in Berar, Central India and at Khandwa, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Surat and Malegaon, and scattered showers are probable. The weather at and in the neighbourhood of Bombay is slightly affected, and will be cloudy. They also show a small area of low pressure at Allahabad and Saugor, where the weather will remain cloudy. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 16.

Tuesday's observations: The barometer has risen in north-west India, west and south Peninsula, and Tenasserim; but fallen elsewhere. The pressure is high in the north-west and north-east India, and low at the south of the bay. A small depression lies over Khandeish. Winds blow northerly on the bay area and Guzerat, easterly or variable with calms, elsewhere. The mean temperatures about the normal in all provinces, except to Punjab, where it is four degrees below the average. The weather is from fine to fair generally, but cloudy in central stations, and light rains have fallen in Amraot and Khandwa. Light snow has fallen in Murree. The conditions are generally quiet and fine, but in Khandeish the depression is advancing eastward, and the weather will probably become cloudy and showery in the central parts of the country. The barometer is reported to have fallen fast at Chaman, but it is doubtful if this signifies much disturbances.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Beatrice, 1,441 tons Captain J Edwards, cleared yesterday for Trieste, and Venice with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Shat-el-Arab. 1,664 tons, Captain K Saunders, will sail to-day for Busrah with the same bottom cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s.s. Tanjore. 1,402 tons Captain C Garrett, cleared yeasterday for Aden, Jedda &c., with a general cargo and 750 pilgrims as passengers.

THE s.s. Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S C Pimberthy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (23rd December) with a cargo of 4,500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Karragola 598 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrivod in harour yesterday from Karachi (13th January) via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo. Lieut Hulke and Mr Peer Mahamed and family as cabin and 446 deck passengers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL, BURMA.

Decreased depth south-westward of Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon dated the 21st of December 1893 that the Master of s s Vita reports having obtained a sounding of 11 feet reduced S 42° W of Krishna Shoal Light Vessel distance 6 miles.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JANUARY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Perulia	292	Simpson	Zanzibar	19-1	M Mackenzie
B	L. Tower	2031	Roque	Hull	20-1	F Muir & Co
D	Stalzenfels	1984	Hanssen	Antwerp	18-1	Glade & Co
F	Lombardy	1571	Tyndall	Mauritius	20-1	H C Joosub
G	Wai					Shepherd & Co
H	Skidby	2421	Strachan	Hamburgh	...	J Mackintosh
K	Venus	133	Florentine	Not fixed	...	V Ebrahim
M	Nianza	1421	Bates	Zanzibar	...	V Ebram & Co
N	Shat-el-Arab	1664	Saunder	P. Gulf	17-1	Graham & Co
O	Thorndale	1970	Deakmay	London	20-1	Graham & Co
Q	Tanjore	1402	Garrett	Red Sea	17-1	H C Joosub
Q	Safari	891	Asthensen	Zanzibar	20-1	F Heyer

HARBOUR WALL.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	Satrunji	547	F Ahmed	Karachi	17-1	Shepherd & Co
	Kaveri	543	Ahmed	Bhownagur	15-1	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	York	2112	Smith	Antwerp	23-1	K Nixon & Co
6	Rosetta	2039	Gadd	China	24-1	P & O Co
8	M Bacquehem	2740	Wallusching	China	21-1	A L S N Co
9	Ormidale	2304	Butler	Liverpool	18-1	W&A Graham
12	Kirby Hall	1689	Purce	Liverpool	25-1	E Bates & Co
13	Kt of St George	1999	Bevis	Antwerp	17-1	K Nixon & Co
14	Vasna		Rickford	Bhownagur	17-1	M Vadilal
16	Bawtry	1542	Salbraith	Venice	19-1	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	Pachumba	914	Gillet	Not fixed		M Vadilal & Co
	Karagola					M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi, Jan 13.
	Imaum (s)	Pemberthy	Cardiff, Dec 23,
	Yoshino (Japanese Cruiser)	Kawara	England.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Jedda, &c.
	Beatrice (s)	Edwards	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Tanjore, Garrett, for Jedda, &c.
" Shat-el-Arab, Saunders, for Busreh.
" Kola, Russell, for Karachi, &c.

The steamer Chindwara, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta and Coast ports.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
7	Goorkha s	Calcutta.
	Peshawar s	London.
	Culna s	Bombay.
9	Palitana s	Negapatam.
	Lalpoora s	Calcutta.
10	Nowshera s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
7	Clan Munroe s	London.
	Clan Macgregor s	Calcutta.
	Peshawar s	Calcutta.
8	Goorkha s	London.
	Culna s	Calcutta.
9	Palitana s	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—2 casks glassware, F Fischer and Co.
City of Dundee s—50 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 20 cases whisky, The Bombay and Co; 15 cases ale, 110 cases whisky and 71 cases gingerwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 35 cases gingerwine D Dadabhoy; 33 bales printing papers and 7 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Khios s—4 hogs heads portwine, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Arabia s—12 casks stationary, Hussonally Abdoolally; 250 cases slates, K Ebramjee; 21 cases biscuits, N Mahomedally.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—9 cases champagne, Croft Mody and Co.
Oriental s—6 cases champagne, Croft Wells and Co.
Formosa s—115 cases port and sherrywine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 hogs heads claret, J Connell.
Baliaarat s—690 cases beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 60 casks beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 casks beer, D Dadabhoy; 3 cases essence, M Mahomedaily and Co; 17 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 100 cases medcine, A T White; 4 cases medicine, Lidbetter and Co; 102 packages printing papers, "The Times of India."; 37 packages papers, John Dickinson and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Canton s—12 bales straw boards, M A M Shurufally.
Arrayo s—4 cases cologne-water, K K Odhowjee and Co.
Drachenfls s—8 cases cologne-waters, Odhowjee and Co,
Ballaarat s—5 cases cutllery, R A Hoosen, 3 cases cutlery, L H Hassum.
Stolzenfels s—41 cases glassware, J Verjee; 257 cases glassware, R E Peer Mahomed; 9 cases glassware O Joosub; 120 cases Candles; R A Hoosen; 86 cases glassware Fazal N Tanawalla; 54 bales straw boards, and 250 cases candles. S A S Dawood.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—20 cases glassware, T Sumsoodin; 2 cases medicine, K Nathoo.

FROM CHARENTE.

Aston Hall s—1 qr cask branday, R Ramchandra and Co.
Peshawar s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—2 cases stationery, N H Cassum; 4 cases glassware, M Caramsee; 2 cases writing papers, A Mahomedally.

Imperatrix s—2 cases glassbeads, E Caderbhoy; 2 cases glassware beads, M J Mahomed.

FROM VENICE.

Poseidon s—12 cases glassware, A G Dawoodbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 13.

Broome Capt, 9th Bo, Infty, on leave from Queta.

JANUARY 16.

Stewart Surgn-Major, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave from Sirur.
Hulke, Lt, Bengal, The Buff, to embark, from Jullunder
Ilderton, Lt-Col, Bengal, The Queen, on leave, from Deolalee

DEPARTURE—JANUARY 16.

Manderson, Col, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th January 1894.

1. The following members of D Company will attend at the Ranges this (Wednesday) morning to practice for the Inter-Company Team Competition:—Cr-Sergt Black Qr.-Mr-Sergt Stephens; Sergts, McKinnon, Lory, and Gordon; Corpls, Bullock, Volladares, Campbell, and Moore. Volrs. J Barry, Carson, A D'Silva, Gordon, erkins and Steers.
2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company:—No 3554 Vol C J Watts, No 3555 Vol F Donne, No 3556 Vol J Pacheco, No 3557 Vol T H Abrahamam, No 3558 Vol A P B Ferdandez and No 3559 Vol J D David.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade on Thursday, 18th instant at 6-45 a.m., behind the Marine Lines.
2. On all other mornings there will be sword practice at the Riding School.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th January, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.
To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, 7-45 p.m.—Instructions in Laying; and 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.
To-morrow 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill and Carbine drill, Nos 3 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Friday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill and Carbine drill, Nos 1 and 2 Sub-divisions.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 15th instant and posted to No. 3 Sub-division No. 1 Company:—No. 391 Gunner G M Wise and No 392 Gunner R G Morrod.
4. Gunner H O Coates is promoted Bombardier from the 15th instant.
5. On Saturday next the 20th instant the Corps will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of taking part in the lining of the streets on the arrival of H E the Viceroy. Dress: Full dress with arms. Puties to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is notified for general information that the undermentioned officers will take rank in the third class of the Supplementary Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for members of the Civil Service of India, published with the Warrant of Precedence for India in Home Dept Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st Nov 1877, that is to say, in Article 77 of the said Warrant:—Depy Consvrs of Forests, drawing a salary of Rs 800 a month and over; Assist Inspr-Genl of Forests; and Depy Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.

SANITARY.

The rules imposing quarantine at Aden, Perim and on the Somali Coast against cholera on arrivals from Bussorah have been withdrawn.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Lieut R R Vaughan, 22nd Bengal Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh for employment as Offg Cant Magte.

EDUCATION.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—The Hon'ble Mr Justice C H Hill; the Very Rev V Naish, S J, Rector of St Zavier's College Calcutta Surgn-Major G Bomford, M D Principle of the Medical College, Calcutta; Mr J S Zemin, Principal of the Doveton College, Calcutta; Maulavi Shams-ul-Huda, M A, B L, Pleader, High Court, Calcutta; Babu Heramba Chandra Maitra, M A, City College, Calcutta; Babu Siris Chandra Chaudhuri, M A, B L, Pleader, High Court, Calcuttta; and Babu Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, M A, Ripon College, Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The following transfer is ordered in the interests of the public service:—Mr. H. S. K. Edie, Assist Consvr of Forests, Central Provinces—to Assam.

Mr. J. S. Gamble, Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, resumed Charge, from Mr. A. E. Wild, Consvr 3rd (officiating 2nd grade) of the School Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, and of the Directorship of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.

The following transfer is ordered in the interests of the public service:—Mr E M Coventry, Assistant Consvr of Forests, Berar—to the Punjab.

GENERAL.

Dr HSF Warth, DSN., having been relieved of the charge of the Government Central Museum, Madras, by Mr E Thurston, on the 4th Dec resumed charge of his duties as Depy Supt, Geological Survey of India, on the same date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—The Hon'ble Justice H T Prinsep, Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

With reference to Foreign Dept notification, No. 795-G, dated the 9th May, 1893, Mr F Muller, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 15th December, 1893.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second-Lieut H V M Langtry, R W S Regt; offg Wing Officer, 28th Regt of Bo Infy (Pioneers), having completed eighteen months' probationary service is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut Langtry will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Col R Eardely-Wilmot, General List, Infy, Comdt, 14th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for nine months.

The following pormotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors to be Lieut-Colonels.—C H E Adamson, C I E, R K Ridgeway, V C, G L Eliot, F B Peile, J B Lynch, R Gordon and H E Penton.

Medical Department.—To be Brigade-Surn-Lieut-Colonel. Dated 1st Oct, 1893.—Surgn-Lieut-Col E R Johnson, vice Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col S C Mackenzie, M D, deceased.

Ordnance Department, Madras.—Hony Lieut and Assist Comsy C Johnson to be Depy Comssy, and to have the honorary rank of Capt, sublect to H M's approval; Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Comssy T Clerke seconded, to be Assist Comssy, seconded; Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Comssy G G Splane, to be Assist Comssy; Condtor T Southam to be Depy Assist Comssy, and to have the Hony rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; Sub-Condr T Tiller to be Condr; and Store-Sergt A Walker to be Sub-Condr,—with effect from the 6th January, 1894, vice Hony Capt and Depy Comsy C McCarthy, transferred to the pension establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Rangoon Vol Rifle Corps—A G Mackenzie, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut, vice Weidemann, resigned.

Surma Valley Light Horse—Second-Lieut T S Mulligan resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st Dec, 1893.

East Indian R V Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut R McL Pearce, resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept.:—Lieut I H Close, R E to be Assist Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Lieut H E Greer, R E, to be Assist Engr 2nd grade, permanent; Lieut R H M Yeates R E, to be attached, reversion; Lieut H A Cameron R E to be attached, reverson; Lieut H A Cameron, R. E, to be Assist Engr 2nd grade temporary; and Lieut R H M Yeates, R E, to be Assist Engr 2nd grade, temporary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Sub-Lieut E J C Horden, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Assist Examiners of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, and are posted to the offices noted opposite their names:—Mr P T R Kellner to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India; Mr John Mathews Hartley, to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal; and Mr James Patch, to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Dept.

Mr J H McMullin, Sub-Store-keeper, officiated as Store keeper, Burma State Railway, during the absence, on privi lege leave, of Mr L C Desmazures.

Mr Ralph Hill Pendlebury is appointed, under Covenant, Assist Locomotive Supt, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the North Western Railway.

Mr C E Day, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr J Elston, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, extraordinary leave without allowances for one year in extension.

Mr J Robb is appointed Manager of the Jorhat State Railway.

Mr F W Chanter, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

The services of Mr G M R Field, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

Mr St John Hewitt, Assist Engr, 1st grade, and Ex Engr old 4th grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt under the provisions of Public Works Dept Resolution No 2873-G, dated 2nd Nov, 1893.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd December, 1893, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,22,000	3,90,000	4,000	5,16,000
Or per mile of Railway	73	233	2	308
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	31,09,528	51,72,863	1,22,061	84,04,452
Total for 25 weeks	32,31,528	55,62,863	1,26,061	89,20,452
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,06,070	3,08,841	3,506	4,18,417
Per mile of Ry do.	63	185	2	250
Total to corresponding date do.	27,58,647	57,66,290	3,42,640	88,67,577

Increase for the week ... Rs. 97,583
Ditto to date ... " 52,875

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 15th January, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·893
Temperature of the Air	75·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·9
Dew Point	65·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·1
General Directions of wind*	NE, ENE, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	202

* From midnight to midnight.

SOME time ago an Italian nobleman, Prince Barberini Colonna di Sciarra, succeeded, in defiance of Italian law, in removing his valuable collection of old paintings out of Italy. They were taken to Paris, and there sold by public auction. Thereupon the Italian Government commenced proceedings in the French Courts, with a view to securing the return of the pictures. The case dragged on for some time, but it has now been finally settled by the Appeal Court, which decided in favour of the Prince, on the ground that the legislation in question was of an exceptional character, and professedly hostile to foreign nations, who are not bound in any way to assist in enforcing it.

A PASSAGE in Mr. Collingwood's lately-published "Life and Work of John Ruskin" furnishes information which may serve as an answer to the enquiries made from time to time inquiring about Mr. Ruskin's health. It is now some fifteen years ago since Mr. Ruskin first began to suffer from recurring attacks of inflammation of the brain. Convinced (says Mr. Collingwood) that his one chance lay in absolute rest and quiet, he has, since the summer of 1890, wisely refused any sort of exertion, and for the last two years has been rewarded by a steady improvement in health and strength. He comes downstairs late, walks out morning and evening by the lake shore. He reads the newspapers and books and spends the evening in the old way in the drawing-room, rarely without music and chess. He retains a vivid memory and interest in many things; and when the company is genial, and the subject rouses him, talks as brightly as of old. "There are," says the same writer, "not wanting signs of reserve power which encourage the hope that many years are in store for him of rest after toil, and tranquil light at evening time."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MOOGBHAT, OVALWADY LANE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ambashunker Jethabhoy, and by order of the mortgagees, Bhagwan Sinda Sattara and Manjee Sattara, trading under the name of Bhagwan Amra.—

A landed property admeasuring about 157 square yards and bearing Collector's Street No. 8 and Ward No. 663.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED YARN AND COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Star Mills, Parel—

A quantity of burnt and damaged yarn and cotton.

Also, at the Britannia Mill, at Parel—

A quantity of loose cotton damaged by fire and water.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

12 cases trousering cloth.
5 " fine Persian lawns.
3 " white mulls.
1 case white jaconets No. 7306.
On account of the concerned—
182 cases tin plates.
10 boxes brandy
9 " claret
10 " beer.
20 drums sulphuric acid.
M C 229—9580—1 bale 200 peces grey jaconets No 158.
On account and at the risk of Huns aj Hurridass—
R M K 735-38—4 cases white shirtings.
On account of the underwriters—
18 wooden clocks.
48 nickel clocks.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGARS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Wari Bunder, at the risk of whomsoever it may concern—

1 case cigars consigned to Messrs. Mull, Mathew and Co. and to Ruttonjee Byramjee, invoice No. 2274 of 20th March, 1893.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 17, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of a tea merchant, consisting of 15 cases tea, glass door cupboards, chairs, tables, brackets, almyras with plate glass mirror, couches, satsuma vases, pictures, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at this Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 bay C. B. pony, 13-2, goes well in saddle.
1 chesnut galloway, 8 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 glass-fronted miniature brougham with a strong grey Arab horse and harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria, in very good condition.
1 handsome strong C. B. grey galloway, winner at Gymkhana races, plays polo, quiet, will carry a lady.

AUCTION SALE OF ROUND POSTS OR WASAS.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10 a.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Peta Bagotna Bunder, Talooka Payne, Zilla Kolaba, by order of Mr. Shaik Kassum Abdool Rehman and on account and risk of Mr. Pestonjee Manockjee Wadia, the first purchaser—

1576 remaining round posts or wasas of Silozee jungle out of 2001 selected from the lot of 3,200 posts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, opposite the Parsee fire temple, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and carved household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Brussels carpets, table and hanging kerosene lamps, &c., the property of Captain C. H. BARRON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Northwald," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship made to order by "Wimbridge," rich glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, large Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, large size elegant book cases, two iron fire-proof safes, a handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham by Silk and Sons, a strong English-built mail phaeton by Laurie and Marner, a handsome strong E. B. barouche by Hooper, sets of English single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel GERALD MARTIN.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 17, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Property at Matoonga, advertised to be sold To-day is POSTPONED, until further notice.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN DOONGRY JAO SOUZA STREET AND JUGGONATH SADASHIV STREET, NEAR KANDAWADI, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, on the Dates here undermentioned, the undermentioned properties, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Thucker Tricum Nathoo, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of November, 1891:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1894, at 4 p. m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in and fronting on the west side of the Doongry Jao Souza Street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, admeasuring 342 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 588 and 521, new No. 6249, old Survey Nos. 968 and 969 and new Survey No. 2187, and by the Assessor of Assessment formerly under No. 22 and then under No. 24, and now under ward No. 1752, and street Nos. 96 and 108 and bounded on the east by the said Doongry Jao Souza Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the south by a sweeper's passage, a moiety whereof belongs to this property and beyond that by the property now or lately of Ghattee Vithoojee Janjee, and on the north by a sweeper's passage belonging to this property, and beyond that by the house now or lately of Thucker Canjee Jaitha, and the said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Bakhanjee Vithoojee Ganana and his tenants, and at present are in the occupation of the said Thucker Tricum Nuthoo and his tenants.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, 1894, at 4 p. m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land, situate on the west side of Juggonath Sadashiv Street, in Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, called or known by the name of Oomrawadi, admeasuring 1,022 square yards, assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 338 and 547, new Nos. 2950 and 2953, old Survey No. 538, new Survey No. 7798, together with the several dwelling houses, bungalow and premises buit and standing on the said land, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 935, 936, 937, 938, 939 and 940, Street Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, and all of which premises are bounded on the east by the said Juggonath Sadashiv Street, on the west by the properties of Bandoo Ithoo and Lillajee Luximanjee, on the north by the property of Ramchunder Bhagabai, and on the south by the property of Moobhadabai, and all of which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Thucker Tricum Nuthoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
On
SUNDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1894.
SALE OF FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE, PIANO, &c
of
E. C. MONOD, Esq.,
At his Bungalow, Palli Hill, Bandora.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 2, Grant's Buildings, Small Colaba, the valuable and handsome F. P. black and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, glass and crockeryware, Hinks' lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, pictures, table ornaments, &c. the property of ALEXANDER TOUGH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE AUCTION
On SATURDAY, 3rd February, 1894.
Sale of Furniture, &c., of Lieut, BAUMBY,
at his Bungalow, No 2, Market Lines.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean House, Malabar Hill, the very valuable English mahogany and Wimbridge-made furniture, very rare and costly Japanese bronzes and China-French bronzes, very valuable oil and water-coloured pictures, very handsome table glass and China, choice table ornaments, lamps, cutlery, &c., the property of PRYCE WEEDON, Esq.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 98⅝; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108⅜. The market rates of discount were reduced ⅛ per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1¼ and 2 per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 31⅜d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £64 13-16; while in New York the price of the metal was still nominal; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·87 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight was reduced 1-16d. to 1s. 2⅜d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower, at £51 per ton; and Yellow Metal declined ⅛ to 4⅝. Paris quotations were unaltered.

Linseed was quoted at 41s. per 416lbs. cif. shipment this or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market quiet.

An advance of 1-16d. took place yesterday in the price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 7-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 11-32d. for January-February deliveries, and 4 29-64d. for May-June. The market closed firm; Surats steady; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales: East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 26,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, there was also an advance in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands of 1-16 cent., at 8 3-8 cents per lb.; but Futures for April were 5 points lower, at 8·20 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales; and the figures for the present season now give the following comparison with those in the two previous years for the same time.

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts ...	27,000	23,000	24,000
Two days' do. ...	47,000	38,000	44,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	4,514,000	3,804,000	5,200,000

Business in our local Cotton market has been upon a small scale again to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy, all round. Exporters have bought only 200 bales of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 165; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 176; while the Mills have taken 1,450 bales in all, consisting of 500 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 184-4¼; 350 Barsee, at Rs. 198-9; and 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 194; Pachora, at Rs. 179; and Damergaum, at Rs. 192; and in old stuff, of 100 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 186; Bhownugger, at Rs. 193; and Dhulia, at Rs. 136 per candy.

WHEAT has again been a quiet market, with very little doing for export. We quote:—

		Rs.			
White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	3	12	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	10	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	10	0	"
Red Delhi	"	3	5	0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4	1	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	6	0	"
Hard Red	"	3	7	0	"

SEEDS have remained steady at our quotations with a moderate business passing for exporters' account, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 7-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-8-0 to " 6-9-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-2-0 to " 6-4-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-13-0 to " 5-15-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-8-0 " 43-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 39-0-0 " 40-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,228	bales.
Wheat	19,781	cwts.
Linseed	9,570	"
Rapeseed	750	"
Gingelly	14,251	"
Poppyseed	1,333	"
Groundnuts	17 228	"
Castorseed	2,084	"
Rice	25,287	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and steady for near shipment except to Hamburg, and Trieste and Venice. For forward shipment there is more tonnage offering than there are taken for.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 3-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits; but we have heard of a moderate amount of Telegraphic being given for January-February transfer, at 1s. 2 15-16d., and Demand, for the same delivery, at 1s. 2 31-32d.; also Telegraphic, for August transfer, at 1s. 2⅞d. and 1s. 2 29-32d. Merchants' Bills, however, have been again scarce to-day, after the comparatively large business reported yesterday; and from Calcutta also quotations come 1-32d. lower than were quoted there yesterday; while in Silver, we hear of about £20,000 being done to-day at 87½ for shipment. Closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 29-32 to 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3d.	"
Credits do	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·58¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted at 104¼ for Fours for Money, and 104¼ for Account; but the tone of the market afterwards became firm, and rates advanced, to 104¼ and 104 3-8 in the two positions, respectively, at which they closed; 3½ per Cents being still quoted at 100¼.

SHARES.—Prices of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip have declined to-day in a number of cases, to our quotations. Bombay Flour Mill, and Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced 1¼, say to Rs. 1,178¾ per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending January 13, compared with the statement of January 6, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 6. Rs.	Jan. 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,34,531	33,85,855
Do. do. at Branches	44,81,057	32,3[illegible],294
Other Deposits	4,08,62,019	3,63,14,377
Post Bills	6,710	7,687
Cash Credits, undrawn	26,28,943	26,41,845
Rs.	6,69,56,259	6,04,35,058
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,14,23,127	1,13,23,047
Cash Credits on do. do.	65,00,568	65,01,016
Loans do. do. do.	66,18,871	59,37,198
Current Accounts overdrawn	..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,44,65,140	1,66,67,707
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,949; Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000	3,92,949	3,92,949
Stamps, &c.	21,509	21,502
Bullion	..	...
Cash Balances with other Banks	3,30,318	3,81,741
Cash and Currency Notes	2,72,03,777	1,97,09,898
Rs.	6,69,56,259	6,04,35,058

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending January 9, as compared with the statement of January 2, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 2. Rs.	A.	P.	Jan. 9. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,66,98,476	13	11	1,76,14,978	2	4
Other Deposits, &c.	5,24,18,409	2	8	4,91,32,913	3	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,70,067	4	4	11,60,824	0	3
Sundries	32,84,470	4	4	21,53,895	1	9
Rs.	9,81,71,423	9	4	9,56,62,610	7	5
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities	83,08,278	0	0	72,10,029	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	60,94,311	0	0	62,18,211	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	96,17,601	8	6	1,04,52,751	3	8
Credits on do.	1,03,08,303	15	2	1,06,40,582	15	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,71,24,649	0	11	2,80,82,351	2	7
Balances with other Banks	7,96,772	14	4	3,57,654	7	5
Bullion	2,931	10	1	2,017	13	1
Dead Stock	12,81,389	12	9	12,79,393	0	3
Stamps	9,121	15	8	9,153	11	7
Sundries	16,99,215	0	0	17,75,353	13	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	98,36,349	5	0	85,80,239	11	10
Do. at Branches	2,25,92,499	6	11	2,10,54,869	7	9
Rs.	9,81,71,423	9	4	9,56,62,610	7	5

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to January 9:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,21,165	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,95,336	do.
Other Deposits	32,85,496	Dec.
Post Bills	5,90,757	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,74,349	Dec.
Loans	8,35,153	Inc.
Account of Credit	1,67,721	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	9,57,701	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	12,56,109	Dec.
Do. at Branches	15,37,630	do.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GABB—January 13, at Parel, Bombay, Louisa Gabb, of abscess of the liver.

VIEGAS—January 16, at "Bridget Cottage," Cavel, Bombay Orlinda Viegas, the dearly-beloved daughter of Luis Francisco and Anna Clara da Cruz Viegas and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Amador Viegas, the inventor of the Hydraulic Lift, Mazagon, aged 21. The funeral will leave Cavel, at 4 p.m. Relatives and friends will please accept this intimation.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1894.

ON the 10th of last month at ten o'clock in the morning the City of New York or a part of it was startled by a summons that had never before been heard in the New World. At that day and hour for the first time the azan or Mahomedan summons to prayer was delivered in America, proceeding, as we read in the *Sun*, from the "top of the stoop of an unpretentious brick building at 8, Union Square." The muezzin who called the faithful to prayers was one Emin L. Nabakoff, a Russian. The *Sun*, with the love of personal details, characteristic of the American press, tells its readers that "he was gray-bearded and thick-bodied, and wore the red fez of the Mussulman," and describes how "he stretched out his arms as he looked pleadingly towards the East." Byron remarks somewhere that, when the muezzin has a fine voice, "the effect is solemn and beautiful beyond all the bells in Christendom." Whether it so sounded to the group of New Yorkers collected on the side-walk in Union Square our informant does not tell us. However, we may safely conjecture, that however fine and sonorous may have been the voice of Muezzin Nabakoff, the effect must have been marred by such surroundings as chimney-pots and sloping roofs instead of domes and minarets. At present there does not seem any immediate prospect of many Mussulman domes and minarets rising in the neighbourhood of Union Square to harmonise with the muezzin's call. For this new departure does not turn out on examination to be an evidence of the progress of Islam in America. It rather betokens a dangerous schism in the ranks of the infant Church, inasmuch as Nabakoff in uttering the azan was acting in opposition to the authority of Mahammad Webb, the recognised head of Islam in America. The latter, although he gives lectures on the religion of Mahomed and has started a weekly paper called the *Moslem World*, does not think that the time is yet ripe for the performance of Mahomedan religious ceremonies in New York. When the proper time comes, he will open his mosque, and hold religious services in it, according to the ancient ritual, which was flagrantly transgressed, he points out, by giving out the call to prayers at such an hour as ten o'clock. In the meantime he declares that the number of converts is increasing, and that the work of conversion is progressing favourably. It is evident, however, that New York is not yet inclined to look at the attempt to introduce an Oriental religion in a serious light as a practical question. If the Americans did begin to enroll themselves in considerable numbers in the ranks of Islam, difficult questions would immediately arise, and the work of proselytism would hardly be allowed to proceed unopposed. For one thing it must be remembered that Mahomedanism prescribes or allows polygamy, and several Bills have been passed in America condemning polygamy. Although these Bills were directed primarily against Mormonism, they could, doubtless, be turned against any other polygamous religion.

It is at first sight paradoxical that while two movements have been launched into New York for the conversion of the United States to the Faith of Islam, it has been considered necessary in Upper India to organize a new Mahomedan Association to make head against two agitations, which are deemed to menace the status and security of the seventy millions of Mussalmans in this country. Sir Syed Ahmed, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk—better known as the Nawab Mehdi Ali—and other Mahomedans of influence and position have called into existence a body, which bears the unwieldy designation, the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association of Upper India. The style and title of the new Association is, however of less importance than the considerations which have led men who are by temperament and tradition averse from political agitation to come together with a view to confronting what they regard as a danger. Mr. T. Beck who appears to have drawn up the manifesto of the new movement, justified his presence on the occasion, on the ground that the two agitations, which have been as he rhetorically expresses it, surging throughout the country in recent years, *viz.*, the National Congress movement and the Anti-Cow-killing movement, are directed, the one against the English and the latter against the Mussulman. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji would vigorously repudiate this double-barrelled imputation. From Mr. Beck's point of view the National Congress aims at transferring political power from the English Government to certain sections of the Hindu population, to substitute a Hindu for the English Civil Service to curtail military expenditure, and weaken the army on the frontier. With these objects the Mussalmans have no sympathy, knowing as they do that the English are better disposed towards them than those classes of the Hindus who are anxious to monopolise power and appointments. As Mr. Beck is the Principal of the Anglo-Mahomedan College at Aligarh he may be supposed to be familiar with the views and opinions of the Mahomedans in Upper India, but he is mistaken in attributing to the Hindus all that Mr. Hume in his pamphlets set forth by way of a programme for the National Congress. The subversive ideas, which Mr. Beck attributes to the Hindu population, have been repudiated by even the stalwarts of the Congress movement.

It is a political error to assume that the Hindus regard the National Congress as their mouthpiece; as a matter of fact, the Congress movement is confined to a portion of the English-speaking native community—a section of the population whose orthodoxy is regarded with some measure of suspicion by the immense majority of the Hindu people. It is all very well for enthusiasts to speak of India as a nation, and suppose that this nation finds its sole expression in the Congress, but the fact is that the Congress movement itself is by no means so extensive or in a sense so representative as the anti-cow-killing movement, which is far more racy of the soil. No one would for a moment dream of regarding the anti-kine agitation itself as more than a passing phase of semi-religious sentiment, somewhat akin to the Revivalist movement, which took place in England under the influence of Moody and Sankey's spirit-stirring hymns, and died away, as such movements always do. There is no reason why the Mahomedans of Upper India should look on that movement with alarm; nor is there any reason, if they be so minded, they should not form an association to see that the interests of their body come to no harm. It is satisfactory to see that they recognise the importance of improving the educational status of the Mahomedan community. There is no reason why they should not even try the somewhat costly experiment of establishing "a really good Mahomedan newspaper in the English language, which will perform an excellent work if it set an example to the native press of Calcutta by its moderation, good sense, and loyalty in dealing with public questions.

THE Prisons Bill, of which Sir Antony MacDonnell has charge in the Supreme Legislative Council, has for its object the unification of the regulations in force in jails in British India. At the present time, as we pointed out when the proposed assimilation of the jail regulations was mooted, there are four different Acts in operation for the enforcement of discipline. What is a serious contravention of prison regulations in Madras may only be accounted a trivial matter in Bombay, while a prisoner could be punished in Bengal for an offence which the North-West Provinces might perhaps regard as little more than playful eccentricity. The four Acts differed not only in the list of jail offences enumerated, but also as to the punishments which may be inflicted and the authorities competent to inflict the punishments. In consequence of these differences, Sir Antony MacDonnell in his "Statement of Objects and Reasons" of the Bill, points out that divergent systems of jail management grew up in the several provinces, whereby there has been a sacrifice of that uniform enforcement of sentences of imprisonment, which effective general administration requires. The new Bill will repeal the four local Acts and prescribe a system of prison management which shall be uniform throughout British India. The Bill is generally on the lines of the Act now in force in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Coorg, and Burma, but even this is improved upon by the adoption of the recommendations of the Jail Committee of 1889 and the Prison Conference of 1892. One of the most important of the sections is that which restricts the employment of criminal prisoners undergoing labour to nine hours per day, except on an emergency. Even in case of emergency their employment for a longer period can only be enforced on the written order of the Superintendent, and the same section also provides with the view of watching more closely the health of the prisoners that the weight of each prisoner shall be recorded at least once a fortnight on their history tickets. Further it places upon the medical officer the responsibility of seeing that a prisoner's health is not injured by the work on which he is employed. In this respect there appears to be some compensation for incarceration, since notwithstanding that the prisoner has not as much liberty as his innocent brother, he can lead a much healthier life, and the latter has sometimes to work far harder than a tender-hearted prison surgeon would approve of. Another prominent section lays down in due order the list of jail offences, a few new ones being added to those embraced by the existing law. As, however, every breach of the jail regulations constitutes a jail offence, and it is not possible to enumerate all these, it is provided that to make disobedience to such regulations punishable the rule creating offences must be sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council. The introduction of objectionable forms of punishment is prohibited, and all punishments of whatsoever description are to be duly recorded. Restrictions which have of late years been placed on the employment of corporal punishment, and the objections to the frequent use of penal diet have made it necessary to invest Superintendents with some additional means of coercion for the control of unruly and hardened criminals, and the example of Bombay in the matter of penal diet and solitary confinement is to be made universal. The Bill will improve the lot of the prisoners no doubt; but whether justice does not receive too pronounced a tempering with mercy may be considered an open question.

A CORRESPONDENT, who addresses a letter to a home paper on the subject of slavery in Zanzibar, looks at the matter entirely from the sentimental side, and forgets altogether that it has a utilitarian aspect. The term "slave" carries with it ideas of harshness, cruelty, and barbarity, for "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is still given away as a prize-book at home, teaches kind-hearted people to look round for Legree every time a slave is mentioned. The correspondent blames the British Government for the continuance of slavery in Zanzibar. We call Zanzibar our protectorate, he observes, we place our nominee on the throne. If there is any demur we land a few blue-jackets from our men-of-war and the rebellion is over in half-an-hour. We take from the Sultan the administration of Customs and what not; but when as at present, it suits us we trot out the pre-existence of Mahomedan law, and take precious good care to trot it in again when awkward questions are put to our Foreign Office. This is all very true except as regards matters affecting the religion of the people; but it is because it is our protectorate that we leave the Sultan to deal with the slave trade in his own way, and it is a fact that his method of abolishing it is the only practicable method of dealing with the question in Zanzibar. It is true, as the correspondent, a clergyman who has doubtless never been to Zanzibar, asserts that the Arabs are still permitted to hold slaves that the clove industry of the island may not die out. But for the fact that the cultivators have the right to enforce labour the whole of this industry would disappear. As the last consular report pointed out even with compulsory labour the supply of free labour is insufficient to carry on the industry to the full extent of which it is capable of being developed. It may be true that with Zanzibar we have taken over "a great scandal tacked on to a vexatious dilemma." But the British Government is engaged in the suppression of the slave trade on the Zanzibar coast and repeated captures of dhows are made. It cannot be asserted that slavery is countenanced by the British Government when, as a matter of fact, they employ their cruisers in chasing slave-traders. It was due to our intervention that the Sultan granted to the slaves the extent of liberty he did, and provided that not only might a slave claim to purchase his liberty, and that every child born of slave parents should henceforth be free. It will be some time yet before the benefits derivable from the late Sultan's concessions will be fully felt, as it is undeniable that those who were slaves before prefer to remain in that condition and do not appreciate their liberty at its proper value. Some years must elapse before the labourer discovers that it is better for him to give a fair day's work for a day's pay. If he would do this there would be little need to look to enforced labour. If slavery were abruptly abolished not only would the revenue fail, but everything else in the island, and the inhabitants would have to starve or go elsewhere for sustenance. For the time being their only means of obtaining a living is involved in the continuance of the present system.

IT appears that our observations on the Peninsular and Oriental Company's report did not give the Company all the credit it justly claims for generous dealing with Indian passengers. It used to rankle in the minds of Anglo-Indians that the fare between England and Australia was only two pounds more than between England and Bombay, which is little more than half the distance. But in the recent revision of tariffs India got concessions, which brought her passengers more nearly on a par with those of Australia who by the way had no new concessions at all. The first class fare from London to Sydney is now sixty-five pounds, whilst from London to Bombay it is fifty pounds. Similarly while the Australian pays fifty pounds sterling to go home the Anglo-Indian pays seven hundred and fifty rupees, which at the current rate of exchange is less than forty-seven pounds. There is a proportionate difference too in favour of the Indian traveller in second saloon rates and return tickets. Of course it may be urged that comparing the distances the Indian rates should be even smaller than they are. But we are reminded that the proportions of traffic must be taken into account in fixing a tariff. Here it is true that a strong case is made out in favour of Australia which in ordinary years sends home almost three times the number—without including the Australian emigrant traffic—that Anglo-India does.

THE Rome, with the outward English mails of the 5th instant, left Aden, at 7 p.m., on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 3 p.m., on Saturday next.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the re-trial of Shewlal Merwan and five other Hindu Purdesees, who were charged with rioting at Bapty Road, on the afternoon of the 12th August last, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury. Mr. Lowndes, having addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners, was proceeding to call evidence to show that the prisoners could not have been present at the riot in Bapty Road on the afternoon in question, when the foreman stated that the jury had unanimously come to a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Anderson, for the prosecution, urged that to stop a case before the counsel for the prosecution had replied to the remarks for the defence, and before the Judge had summed up the whole of the evidence, would be a dangerous procedure to follow generally. His Lordship said the verdict of the jury was unanimous and could not be objected to. The six prisoners were acquitted and discharged. This was the last of the Riot Trials.

H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Bengal will preside at the meeting which is to be held in Calcutta shortly to inaugurate a Bengal Branch of the Pasteur Institute of India Committee, of which Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey is Secretary. H. H. the Raja of Mandi, in the Punjab, has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the Institute; and H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar in Rajputana, and H. H. the Maharaja of Kooch Behar have expressed their willingness to join the Committee.

IT is important that it should be known, that if people in India and Ceylon employ bottles, for sending home goods, which bear the name of any London house, they will be stopped by the Customs in London, and it is quite a troublesome operation to get permission to open the packages in the docks and discharge the contents of the bottles into other receptacles, so as to pass them through the Customs. Quite lately a shipment which was sent home in bottles that had been sent out with table salt, bearing the name of "J. T. Morton, London," was stopped at the Customs. Friends receiving such goods will be subject to considerable annoyance and delay.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd December, 1893, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1892 of 163,231 maunds and Rs. 55,262 in the earnings.

THE *Hyogo News* states that the Japanese Government have submitted to the Lower House a bill for abolishing the export duty on cotton yarn. Several committee men of the Japan Cotton Spinners Union, who are now in Tokyo, had an interview with the Financial Minister on 21st November, when they expressed their opinion in regard to the advisability of abolishing the export duty on yarn. They are said to have insisted that in consequence of the financial change in India the export of Bombay yarn to China must surely decrease. In this they see their opportunity for stimulating the export of Japanese yarn to the latter country, but this would be greatly benefited by the abolition of the duty complained of. On the following day the deputation waited upon the Prime Minister and repeated their case. It is confidently expected that the duty will be repealed.

IN illustration of her late distinguished father Sir James Simpson's quickness of resource, Miss Simpson relates, in "The Century Magazine," on the authority of a friend, the following anecdote:—One day a patient of his was under chloroform, when, owing to a kettle having been upset, the supply ran short. In order to save life, it was necessary to have more without a moment's delay. Those around were in despair, but the illustrious physician instantly cut out the saturated square of carpet, and by its help contrived to keep his patient under the influence of the anæsthetic.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Parish Councils Bill has been read a first time in the Lords.

THE INCREASE TO THE BRITISH NAVY.

The *Times* suggests the creation of a special Navy Stock repayable at a fixed term to provide for the increase in our Navy.

FRENCH LOAN CONVERSION.

PARIS, JAN. 16.

A Bill for the conversion of French Four-and-half per cent. Rente into three-and-half per cent. has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies. This affects about seven milliards of francs stock.

TROUBLE IN ITALY INCREASING.

ROME, JAN. 15.

There is much disorder at Leghorn, where the inhabitants have closed all their shops.

It is believed that the disturbances at Leghorn, Carrara, and elsewhere in Italy are a part of a general movement, which has been fomented by revolutionary conspirators.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

General Sanford, President of the Committee appointed to consider the Cantonment Regulations, has arrived in Calcutta.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

There has been some change in the plans of the Opium Commission, who have omitted Agra from their tour, and on Monday took evidence at Umballa. Two additional days will be given to Lahore.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Donald Robertson, who was named as likely to officiate as Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan, will remain in Rewah, until February 24, when he will be appointed Resident of Gwalior, Colonel Reynolds then vacating under the fifty-five years' rule.

Major Meade remains at Bhopal in consequence of this arrangement.

Lieutenant McMahon lately attached to the Kabul Mission, will take over charge of the Revenue Commissioner's Office at Quetta, for the present.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Bill amending the Coinage Act, which has no bearing on the Silver question now, has been finally drafted.

Mr. Westland will probably introduce it into the Imperial Legislative Council on the 25th inst.

Orders have been given for the amendment of the Police Act.

The Chief Commissioner of Burma and the officers under him consulted in the matter, have expressed their concurrence with the views of the Government of India on the provisions of the Stamp Act relating to sea insurance.

THE CHANDA POLICE TRAGEDY.

One of the men wounded by the two police constables who went amuck at Chanda recently has died. He seems to have no connection with the bribery case, which was the cause of the outbreak, but two malefactors after they killed the Sub-Inspector and his orderly went off to his house, called him out, and demanded a hundred rupees. The victim offered them his bangles, but could not produce money, whereupon they attacked him with their axes; afterwards wounded his mother who came to his rescue. After this they turned their attention to the complainant in the bribery charge, wounding him and two others seriously before they set out to bail up the head-quarters station.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE PATHANS AT QUETTA.

A serious fracas occurred a few days ago between the Pathans of the 40th Regiment and the police at Quetta. It appears some policemen made a raid on a gambling den in the bazaar, and succeeded in arresting some Pathan sepoys, who were punished. This incensed the Pathans, who mustered strong, and attacked the police with sticks in the bazaar. In the course of the fight eight men were seriously injured and are lying in hospital in a precarious state. Not satisfied with beating the policemen the Pathans also ill-treated some shop-keepers and are alleged to have plundered a few shops. altogether twenty-eight men were wounded, of these sixteen were policemen and twelve outsiders. To prevent the occurrence of another fight the authorities have ordered forty Pathans to furnish a picquet daily of two non-commissioned officers and twelve men for duty in the bazaar.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN TRIALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, JAN. 16.

The ninety-seven Mahomedan prisoners awaiting trial have petitioned H. E. the Viceroy about the constitution of the Court and praying for an English judge. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, the Judicial Member of the Junagadh Government, has been appointed to preside at the trials, a Hindu and a Mahomedan being his colleagues. This arrangement they regard as calculated to place them at a disadvantage.

They have asked the Bombay Government to use its influence with the durbar to postpone the commencement of the trials until the answer of the Supreme Government has been received.

The friends of the accused intend, if necessary, to telegraph to the Secretary of State with the same object. It is considered probable that the actual trial of the cases will be postponed till the 23rd instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, left here this morning.

NAPLES, JAN. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 16.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from China, and Parramatta, from Aden arrived.

Mail steamer Victoria, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3¾

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98¾
3 per cent. Rentes	98
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 13-16
Bar Silver	31½

AN IMPENDING OUTBREAK BY THE KHONDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 16.

In consequence of a revolt in the Native State of Nyaghur an outbreak of the Khonds of the Ganjam Maliah is feared. The Assistant Agent with large numbers of paiks and the Assistant Superintendent of Police of Russelkonda with the whole of the Maliah Police Reserve from Baliguda have gone to the frontier of Nyaghur that adjoins the Ganjam District. It is hoped these prompt measures will prevent any further development of the disturbance.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

THE following letter is sent to us for publication:—

No. 4506 of 1893.

Financial Department.
Bombay Castle, 21st Dec., 1893.

To the Honorary Secretaries, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

Gentlemen,—In continuation of Goverment letter No. 3929, dated 15th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that in reply to your letter No. 750, dated 31st October, 1893, the Government of India state that they agree with the Sabha in thinking that European and Eurasian officers of Government not domiciled in India had no legal claim to receive compensation in consequence of the fall in the rate of exchange, but that it was found that the distress from which they sufferred was so widespread and severe that it was absolutely necessary in the interests of the public service, and as a matter of policy, to grant some relief. The Government of India regret that it should have been found necessary to increase the public expenditure at the present time; but the compensation which has been granted is no more than sufficient to alleviate the distress which prevailed, and the arguments advanced by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha do not satisfy the Government of India either that the concession could have been avoided, or that a less costly measure of relief would have met the circumstances of the case. I have, &c.,

G. W. VIDAL.,
Asst. Chief Secy. to Govt.

ARRIVAL OF A JAPANESE CRUISER.

THE Japanese cruiser, Yoshino, under the command of Captain Y. Kawara, arrived in harbour yesterday from England. She left Newcastle-on-Tyne, in November last, and called at Plymouth, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, leaving the latter port, on the 8th instant. She is a new cruiser, built by the famous firm Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell and Co., for the Japanese Government, at Elswick, and was launched on the 20th December 1892. The Yoshino has been commissioned in England with a Japanese crew and is on her way to the Far East, whither she proceeds after a week's stay in this port. There is on board a complement of 220 officers and men all told, and possesses thirty-four guns. As soon as anchor was dropped the Yoshino fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which complement was returned by the land battery, firing a similar salute. The Yoshino was constructed of steel throughout. The dimensions are—length 360 feet, beam 47 feet, draught of water 19 feet, displacement 4,200 tons. The vessel can maintain a speed of twenty-three knots per hour. The Yoshino is armed throughout with quick-firing guns of the latest pattern, supplied by the Elswick firm. She carries four 6-inch, and four 7-inch guns, besides 22 three-pounders and 5 torpedo tubes. A tower of steel armour stands on the forecastle, and is the receptacle for all the necessary appliances for working the vessel in action. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage from England to Bombay.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

ON the boards of the Gaiety Theatre, on Monday night the "ever-green" comic opera, H. M. S. Pinafore, or "The Lass that loved a Sailor," was played before a very good audience. The opera was gone through with grace and beauty, and full justice was done to the music. Mr. Stephenson, as Sir Joseph Porter, gave further proofs of his finished performance and made an impression upon the audience that he was a capable and versatile actor. Miss N. De Lorme, who played the part of Josephine, won all hearts by her sympathetic portrayal of the Captain's daughter. She was in remarkably good voice, and it is a pleasure to note the welcome she receives in the various characters with which her name has been so long identified as an opera bouffe favourite. Miss Fanny Stanley repeated her clever performance of "Buttercup." Messrs. Driscoll and Walter Stanley, as usual, kept the audience in a happy mood by their mirth-provoking humour. Miss Dolly Childs as Ralph Rackstraw did full justice to her part, and Mr. Liddiard (the Captain of the Pinafore), sang and commanded his crew in a manner which might do credit to even the best commanders. The "Sleeping Beauty" was played last evening, and attracted a large audience.

To-night, as will be seen from the advertisement in another column, "The Vicar of Bray," will be staged with elaborate new scenic effects. Several new artistes will appear. As Mr. Stanley has bestowed a good deal of attention upon the production of this work, a large audience may safely be predicted.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brasil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizeu cable.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th January, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	16	2	31 p.m.	..	22
Suez	16	3	... p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 16th January, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	...	4
" Kurrachee	..	7	...	1
" Madras	..	28	...	3

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 15.

10 p.m. ... 74·1

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16.

6 a.m.	69·8
10 a.m.	73·6
2 p.m.	79·0
4 p.m.	79·4

IN the course of the recent discussion at the Paris Municipal Council on the state of trade, when that body voted a sum of 100,000 francs for the relief of the unemployed, M. Paul Brousse gave some curious statistics as to the poverty actually existing in the different quarters of the French capital. Taking the city as a whole, the number of destitute persons is slightly in excess of 36 per thousand. They are fewest in the 8th Arrondissement, where the President's Palace is situated. In this district, which includes the Champs Elysees and the handsome residential streets in their neighbourhood, the proportion is smallest, being rather more than one per two thousand inhabitants, and it is highest in the 20th Arrondissement, or Menilmontant, where it is considerably over three per thousand. Of the remaining eighteen arrondissements into which Paris is divided, each under a local mayor, the poorest is the 5th, or the Pantheon, on the southern side of the river, in what is called the Students' Quarter, and the richest the 9th, which includes the Opera House, although the latter is run close by the 2nd, or Bourse, which, being the business quarter, naturally does not contain many poor.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 29.

SPORT: RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

CRICKET IN 1893.

WITH the death of the Old Year and the birth of the New Year so close upon us it seems to me a fitting opportunity to survey the past and glance into the future; to make retrospect and indulge in a prospect. As I devoted two lengthy articles to the cricket campaign of 1893 and a long letter to the leading incidents and characteristics of the flat racing season of this year, I do not purpose to make my observations too redolent of that which has gone behind. We moderns are not too much absorbed in ancient history; sometimes I think not nearly enough. But our memories—at the least the memories of most of us—are short, and I propose at the outset to briefly cover the ground in a bird's-eye view. The cricket season of 1893 will ever be memorable for the sorrows of the bowlers and the joys of the batsmen. The prolonged drought fearfully handicapped the bowlers, and phenomenal scores occurred with such frequency that they became regular and ceased to be phenomenal. Fourteen batsmen revelled in a season's aggregate of over 1,000 runs, and two of these—Gunn and Stoddart—amassed over 2,000, and thus rivalled Grace. Moreover, Grace's unique distinction of scoring two hundred in one match passed away from him, as both Stoddart and George Brann have placed themselves level on the same plane. It is small wonder that with the ground in this condition and against poor bowling the Australian team of 1893 smashed the record for first-class (?) cricket by compiling 343 at Portsmouth against the Universities Past and Present. The Varsity Eleven was much passe. In sporting parlance the amateurs were a fine selection of old crocks played for their name and of young crocks yet to make a name. 'Tis strange that in such a season a new bowler should come into the front rank at one bound, as Richardson, of Surrey, did. Nor must we forget the phenomenal success of Yorkshire, who became champion county for the first time, while Notts and Surrey, who like clown and pantaloon have been sharing the good things among them for some years, were brushed on one side. Yorkshire was the harlequin who with his wand changed the scene. The bowling of the men representing the broad acres was superior to that of any other team. Charles Turner says that Peel is the best bowler in England. He ought to know. Peel and his colleagues did the trick. And the cricket campaign must not be put on one side without some further reference to the inglorious bungle of the Australian combination. They were well boomed and they came with George Giffen. But laudatory cackle will not insure success with a discriminating public, and one faded South Australian won't make a cricket team. It would have been better for Giffen's reputation had he never visited England in 1893. The last Australian band of cricketers failed to realise expectations, and I consider them no better than some of their immediate predecessors. They were defeated in nearly all the representative matches, and they never won a single contest in which Richardson bowled or in which Grace, Stoddart, Jackson or Shrewsbury batted against them. They made their huge scores and raised their averages against feeble bowling. Such is a bird's-eye view of last season Now, confess, gentle reader, that you had either overlooked or forgotten some of these facts.

CRICKET IN 1894: ADVENT OF THE AMERICANS.

The cricket season of 1894 will, I venture to think, be even more interesting than that of 1893; in the first place, we shall have no Australian gold-seekers here. For this relief much thanks. Still we shall have some visitors to our famous sporting island, as the Gentlemen of Philadelphia purpose to play eleven matches in Great Britain and Ireland and a South African team will also honour us with their first run round. Cricket has been slow in developing across the "herring pond," as the Yanks irreverently call the Atlantic ocean. Our poor old friend George Parr took the first twelve men over to America in 1859. That was the first cricket team which ever went out of England. It included the finest players of the day; they won all their matches, and cleared £50 a-piece. At least George Parr told me they did. This was the tour when Wisden bowled in two pair of flannel bags and used wicket-keeping gloves, so cold were the surroundings. This was the tour when the Yanks ascribed the twist or break on a ball to the action of the wind, and this was the tour when it was reported that a balloon was despatched towards the North Pole in the hope of discovering, not the North-West passage, but the ball which George Parr had hit to leg. Then Edgar Willsher followed with a team in 1868, Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald in 1872, Richard Daft and the Gentlemen of Ireland in 1879, Mr. Sanders in 1885 and 1886, the Gentlemen of Ireland in 1888, Lord Hawke in 1891, and the Gentlemen of Ireland in 1892. Thus ten troupes of cricketers have visited the American Continent since 1859, while it was 1884 ere our Transatlantic cousins dare send a team to this side, and that, despite the fact that the Philadelphians gave Mr. Fitzgerald's party a very close match in 1872—a match at the close of which the people of the city of brotherly love gave three cheers for Grace, Gloucestershire, and Great Britain—a lovely alliterative sentiment, with an amusingly satirical sequence. The gentlemen of Canada made a trip in 1887, and the Philadelphians came again in 1889. If cricket had been as slow in developing on Australian soil we should not have been troubled so much by the Cornstalks. Now that baseball has been scotched in Yankeeland, we may see our grand summer game become popular in the States and Canada. Philadelphia has always been the headquarters of American cricket. In September and October, Lord Hawke's eleven played two matches at Philadelphia with the gentlemen of that city, with the result that the Americans won the first by eight wickets, and the Englishmen the return by four wickets. It is owing to this circumstance that Lord Hawke is so anxious to meet the Philadelphians at Lord's in the middle of June. His lordship can play almost the same team against them save in the case of the Hon. Mr. H. Mills, who is now in India. It is worth noting that of the eleven Philadelphians who defeated Lord Hawke's side in 1891, six of them had visited England two years previously, and the match was practically won by three of the six, namely, G. S. Patterson, R. D. and H. I. Brown. American cricketers, who have always proved themselves admirable sportsmen, are sure of a hearty reception.

THE AFRIKANDERS ARE COMING.

As I have already said, next season will see the inaugural tour in England of a South African team. The Afrikanders intend to come in a modest vein. They desire to play from May to August, M.C.C. and Ground, Surrey Club and Ground, Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin Universities, Scotland, Ireland, Essex, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and some other both first and second-class counties. The English people have been the sporting tutors of the world. Wherever the British redcoat and the English trader have gone there have they taken their sports and pastimes with them, and fostered and encouraged them. The efforts of the early settlers in South Africa have also been supplemented by English teams. Major Warton took out a team in 1888-89, and Mr. W. W. Read in 1891-92. It cannot be said that either undertaking was a financial success, and I can't understand how any sane person could expect such a tangible return. Major Warton and companions played 19 matches, winning 13, losing four, and drawing two. Mr. Read's combination took part in 20 games, being also victorious in 13, the remainder being unfinished. The defeats of the first trip were attributed to overfeeding and overdrinking—so irrespressibly hospitable were the Afrikanders. There was one regrettable incident in connection with each journey. By the first England and Surrey lost such a dashing cricketer as M. P. Bowden, and by the second Walter Read was embroiled in a financial squable. The Afrikanders have been very keen in cricket for some time past, and may develop rapidly. I fancy, however, that they will at first find themselves rather at sea on English wickets, as excepting at few centres the game is played at the Cape on sand, with cocoanut matting wickets, and even where turf can be had, matting is always spread over it. The "sand wickets" are hard and level as asphalte paving. They are sure to find our grass fields slow and tantalising at first. The cricketers when Mr. Read was there were not up to the mark of Frank Hearne, of Kent, and C. Mills, of Surrey, two professionals, who had settled in the colony. The best native they discovered was H. B. Tancred, of Johannesberg, a capital bat and a grand all-round player. Among others who may be mentioned are Milton, Vincent, H. H. Castens, and R. Richards, old public schoolboys of England, Dunell, Klinck, Grimmer, and Madden, all of whom can play. The Afrikanders are sure to benefit by their sojourn on English soil. Besides, I think, my readers know that I am a firm believer in the civilising and tranquillising influences exerted by such visits. I am, therefore, pleased to learn that during the coming year Mr. Stoddart will probably take an English team to Australia, which he knows well, and Lord Hawke will take another group of cricketers to India.

A MONSTER PROGRAMME: PITY THE POOR MINOR COUNTIES.

I cannot even yet leave the cricket of 1894. It seems to me that the game is becoming more popular and more general in England every year. Do you know that rather over 200 important fixtures have been arranged for the three months of next summer already. This is colossal, monumental compared with what used to be. If you want to see how cricket has grown during the last quarter of a century just take hold of Wisden's Almanack for 1894 and that for 1869. The former is fat and bulky; the latter positively thin and scraggy. There will be a meeting of the counties early next month. concerning the cricket championship. Yorkshire, the present champion county professes, if we may judge of the words of their secretary, to hate the word championship. Their representative at the last cricket conference was very anxious to recognise all counties as first class, who played out and home three day matches with not less than six other counties. Those good old obstructors Notts and Surrey objected, and for the time the matter was booked. I am afraid that the hated word championship is not likely to be removed from the cricketers' dictionary. The public like to have their champions, and the Press like to stimulate and feed the public appetite by creating, unofficially if you please, champions for it. Seasons may come and seasons may go, but I opine that the championship will roll on for ever. And surely you can't make first-class counties on any cut and dried plan of the kind suggested by Mr. Ellison, of Yorkshire. At present the leading counties are Yorks, Lancashire, Kent, Surrey, Notts, Somerset, Middlesex, Gloucestershire, and Sussex. Probably the season is not long enough to add Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Essex, Leicestershire, and Hampshire. The strongest two should be taken—say Derbyshire and Warwickshire—for the former has been first class, and the latter has now arranged with five of the leading counties for next season. And then let us inaugurate a system of promotion of rewards and punishments. Let the two last counties retire and make way each season for the leading shires belonging to the so-called second division. Were a system of promotion and degradation enforced, as in the Football League, it would do much for county cricket. I don't want to see a cup or anything of that kind inaugurated, but the second class counties deserve the opportunity of rising by merit. It may be said that this can be done now. Truly, Somerset is a case in point, but there is a lack of system about the matter which is very unfortunate. Do not abolish the championship, but regulate it so that counties who have gallantly struggled on year after year may some day reasonably hope for a larger recognition from the world of cricket. Then next season we are not likely to see George Lohmann who wisely purposes remaining at the Cape until 1895. It was a pity that he came back to England this year. W. G. Grace having patched up his diffrence with Gloucestershire will again lead the western shire, but Mr. Hewett will not be one of the mainstays of Somerset, as he has removed to London for professional purposes, while Mr. Jardine, the Oxonion, has gone to practice at the Indian bar. Nor is this all. Barnes, one of the best all-round men ever known. Peel—the great "Sir Robert" of Yorks, Briggs, the marvellous boy who did not perish in the Lancashire atmosphere, Sherwin, the mammoth wicket-keeper of the century and Wootton the Kent bowler, are all to have benefits. May they enjoy "bumpers." They have all been good and faithful servants.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL—1893-94.

The year of 1893 will be memorable in the foot-ball field. The final tie was taken away from Kennington Oval and played at Fallowfield. Manchester, with the result that there was such a crowd that everybody was fighting to get a glimpse of the game. Wolverhampton Wanderers, who were roundly beaten by Preston North End in the final some years ago reversed the order of things, the "Wolves" winning by a bare goal to nothing. The year of 1893 will be remembered for the establishment of another cup for amateurs, although the competition will not be decided until next spring. The draw for the first round of the old English Cup will produce some exceedingly exciting ties. West Bromwich Albion and Blackburn Rovers have been fated to meet in this competition for years, and generally at West Bromwich. The Rovers should succeed again. Stoke and Everton and Aston Villa and Wolverhampton Wanderers are impending struggles calculated to revive memories of the past. Unless I am much mistaken Sheffield United will have their work cut out at Newcastle against their namesakes. The Lancashire clubs who usually play such a prominent part in this struggle, have nine clubs engaged in the round which is to be played on January 27 but only two are drawn at home. They are Preston North End and Newton Heath. Both can do with a little luck, as misfortune has dogged them this season. Newton Heath are the last in the League tourney, and Preston might possibly remain in the last four, for their team has been wrecked by illness. If you want to know the value of N. J. Ross, the full-back, look at Preston's record to date and compare it with previous years. It is eloquent of his unrivalled prowess. The championship of the League this season will probably lay between Aston Villa and Blackburn Rovers, who are both playing admirably, especially the former. In my opinion Sheffield United are not so smart a team as they are thought. Burnley having tried all the players in creation are now prospering—but Sunderland and Preston! Ah! how have the mighty fallen. The League clubs have at the close of 1893 been endeavouring to formulate a financial scheme for their mutual benefit and protection—the plan proposed being a maximum living wage for football players that means about £3 per week the year round, and a limitation of bonuses. The rich clubs who don't want to be hampered through the impecuniosity of the smaller and poorer organisations, succeeded in overthrowing the scheme. But you will remember what I told you about the monetary condition of most football clubs last summer. A day of reckoning must come, especially when one club pays a certain man £7 per week! Another paid a half-back £500 at least for two seasons. Can these things be and football live? I trow not. If Association football is to prosper the big clubs must throw over their selfishness and narrowmindedness for the benefit of the many. Wages will find their level. We cannot all be Evertons, Sheffield Wednesdays, and Aston Villas.

THE RUGBY GAME.

The year of 1893 will also be remembered for the march of events in the Rugby football world. We are not likely to forget that the Rugby Union have for the nonce "scotched" open professionalism and refused to pay workingmen players even for broken time. We are sure to recollect the unequivocal suspension of Huddersfield for the importation of players from Cumberland. On the doctrine of "broken time!" I am not with the Rugby Union. If a man is taken from his work by a club for the purposes of football he should not be allowed to lose his actual wages. This is especially so when I know the lavish expenses which have been paid to "gentlemen amateurs," and when there is undoubtedly much clandestine professionalism in Rugby circle. Is it not better to control the paid man than virtually let him rule? The cup competitions in Rugby are exciting much more interest than the county matches. This is particularly so in the South. Perhaps it would be different if the South could win the county championship. Rugbeism is not too healthy. Honesty is the best policy at foot ball as at most other games.

CHARGE OF CHEATING A MILL SHROFF.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which one Sooroopchand Poonjachand, a shroff in the employ of cotton mills, which are under the management of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., charged Govind Luximon, a time-keeper, and Shivaji Nursoo, a head clerk, employed in the New Empress Mills, with cheating by making false documents and false representations, and thereby inducing Sooroopchand Poonjachand to pay Rs. 63 to thirty persons who were falsely named as employed in the New Empress Mills. Mr. DeSouza appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Muir, defended the accused.

His Worship, in delivering his decision said:—The two accused, Govind Luximon and Shivaji Nursoo, are charged, the former with cheating, and the latter with the abetment of the said offence. No. 1 is a time-keeper in the New Empress Mills, and No. 2 the head clerk there; and the former's duty was to keep the time-book, and from it to make out lists on which payments were made, and the latter's to compare these lists with the time-book, and generally to check their correctness. Now, it seems that the practice in all mills belonging to Greaves, Cotton and Co., is to pay the mill-hands on fixed days in a month, and if any mill-hands are absent on the pay-day, a shroff, called the pehediwalla, is asked by the time-keeper to pay them whenever they came with the pay tickets, and the mill authorities refunds the amount to him afterwards. It also seems to be one of the rules of these mills that if a mill-hand is absent for three consecutive days, without leave, he forfeits his wages for the whole of the preceding month, and this money is not to be disbursed to any one without the special authority of Mr. Athaide, the manager. This authority, if given, is noted in the time-book as well as in the pay-ticket, and thus provides a sort of a safeguard against any fraud of the kind now before the court. Coming to the facts of the present case, it seems that in March last certain boys were employed in the throstle department of the New Empress Mills, and worked there for the whole month. In the next month, however, they are not shown as present in the muster, and looking at the leave-book, it also appears that no leave of absence was granted to them in April. Consequently, according to the rule above cited, their wages for March were liable to forfeiture and yet on the 3rd May last the accused made out a list (Exhibit A) of the throstle boys to whom wages were due for March and got the pehediwalla to pay certain women, whom they represented as having been duly authorised to receive these amounts. Some of these women were called in court and swore that they had no authority to receive the wages, and that they did so under instructions from their naikin and No. 2, who is their master, and whom they are bound to obey. They also swear that the money then collected was paid back to the head-clerk at his desk in the reeling-room. Now, it seems to me, that the only defence to such a charge would be the production of the persons who received the money from the shroff, or the boys by whom they were authorized. No. 1 has in his statement put forward that defence, and yet he has failed to call a single witness to rebut the case for the prosecution. I must readily admit that in a large city like Bombay, and with its varied population, it would be difficult for the accused after a lapse of time to lay their hands either on the particular women or the boys, who could give evidence on their behalf, but I cannot understand their conduct, when immediately after the fraud was discovered, and the manager asked the accused to produce a single woman or a boy out of the whole lot, why they failed to do so. So far as we know of the practice in this mill, the boys are employed in each department under a muccadum, or a naikin, who knows them well, and the accused had ample opportunity of tracing the whereabouts of the throstle boys by consulting the muccadums or the naikins instantly. Moreover, it is said that the boys came after the pay-day to receive their wages on the tickets produced; but, if so, and if the shroff visits the mill every day, I fail to see any sufficient reason why the wages were not paid to them on the day they called, instead of being kept to be paid vicariously. Surely all the parties concerned could not have been too ill as not to afford to wait for a few hours; nor is it natural to suppose that knowing the hours of the mill they all called too early for the shroff. Further, if the boys did really call with the tickets, and authorized certain women to receive their wages, what was there to prevent the time-keeper taking them before the manager and taking his authority about the payment of the forfeited pay. It has been contended by Mr. Brown that the prosecution has failed to prove that the pay was forfeited, and that the accused knew it was so, but from the books and the rules of the mill both the facts are clearly made out, and I think from the existence of the rules and practice cited by Mr. Athaide, the court must presume that the time-keeper knew of the forfeiture, and the onus of disproving that knowledge lies, therefore, on him; for, if in other cases the time-book shows the authority on which payment is to be made to another, its omission in the present case with regard to all the pay-tickets produced is curiously significant, and must be explained on other grounds than that of carelessness in following the prescribed rules and practice. This circumstantial evidence is in itself sufficient in my opinion to make out a *prima facie* case regarding the accused to enter upon their defence, and to this is added the oral testimony of the women who received their wages and of the complainant and others who saw the payment being made. It is no doubt true that all the women called in the case are more or less accomplices in this fraud, but their evidence is corroborated by the complainant and the other witnesses, who were at the time present in the office, and the admissions made before the manager by No. 2 are difficult of explanation if their innocence is to be presumed. Sooroopchund produces the two lists, Ex. A and B. Both are admitted to be genuine, and yet the names in the one do not correspond exactly with that in the other. I also find that the names in B are only feminine forms of the names of boys in Ex. A, and surely if their relations had *bona fide* come to receive the wages of the boys the existence of similarity in the names is most unaccountable, and could not be once accounted for as a happy coincidence. The pay-tickets show the names of the throstle boys, and so does Ex. A, which is in English, and which the Banya could not read. This list, however, which was dictated to the Banya by No. 1, contains names of the women, because he was told that the women of the reeling department were to be paid on their own account and not the boys of the throstle department. The shroff said that he puts down in his list the names of the persons to whom the wages are due and not those of payee, and in this case the Gujarati list, containing women's names, cannot be accounted for at all, if No. 1 had dictated the proper names of the throstle department to the Banya. The complainant also shows that the women referred to give him their names, and the accused interfered on their behalf and assured him that their names were all right, and that they merely felt shy, as is usual with them. Now, if in all previous cases the women readily gave their names to the shroff, I do not see why the present case should have proved an exception, and what made the accused intercede on their behalf, when, as a rule, we know that these subordinate officials in every department are ready to make the weight of their authority felt and are not so considerate to their subordinates. Either, therefore, I must hold that Sooroopchand has told a falsehood from top to bottom, which he at least has no reason to do, or required some kind of explanation from the accused as to the part they played in this transaction. Balkrishna and Ramprasad identify some of the women, who have given evidence in this case, as those who received payments on that day from the shroff, and they, therefore, corroborate the accomplices, and except that they are subordinates in the mill I can see no inducement for them to give false evidence. It may be said that if it was a fraud, it was committed very openly, and in the presence of many witnesses, and this really seems to be the case, either because the accused were emboldened by their previous success in the same career or because there is an absence of superintending safeguard, when the shroff makes payment to the mill hands on lists supplied by the accused No. 1 and counter-signed by No. 2. But on the whole I hold it sufficiently established, first, that the wages of the throstle boys mentioned in the list A were forfeited, secondly, that they were paid without authority, as is required in each such case of forfeiture; and, thirdly, that instead of being paid to the proper persons, the money was paid to wrong women, who were accomplices, and who allege having returned the money to No. 2. I, therefore, convict both the accused and sentence them each to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Jesuits are stated by the *Perseveranza* to have presented a memorial to the Pope urging the necessity for his Holiness to permit Italian Roman Catholics to take part in political elections. The journal adds that the Pope having been deeply impressed by the arguments advanced, is favourably inclined to the proposal, and that orders have been given to Catholic mutual benevolent societies and banking associations to prepare the masses of the Roman Catholic electors for the day when they will be called upon to participate in political elections.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Lahore Bengali paper publishes the following:—A strange piece of news comes to us from Gujranwala. A few days ago, an inmate of the Boarding House attached to the local Board School, suddenly fainted to the great alarm of his school-fellows. A hakim was sent for in haste, who, after a careful examination, said that the young fellow was tormented by a ghost and no other remedy but exorcism would be of any avail. Accordingly the hakim began to mutter charms and incantations, while the boys looked on. After a while the sufferer began to mutter incoherently and shake his head from side to side. In reply to questions put by the hakim the ghost spoke through the mouth of the youth and said that she was a *choorail* (a female spirit) and had entered the boy as he had 'unconsciously given offence to her and that she would never leave him. The man of medicine then began thrashing the boy, and after a few smart strokes the ghost cried out—'That'll do, I am going.' At once the boy became himself again, and was horrified when he heard what had happened to him. A teacher of the Board School witnessed the latter part of the proceedings.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 16th December were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 67,647-4-8, and for goods, etc., Rs. 76,367-3-1, making altogether Rs. 1,44,014-7-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 138-1-3. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,60,335-0-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 144-15-6.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 6th January were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 64,853, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,02,970, other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 1,67,823, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 199-12-8. During the corresponding week in 1893 the receipts were Rs. 2,00,079-5-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 238-3-0.

SEVERAL changes will shortly take place in the Burma Commission. Colonel Spearman, Commissioner of Tenasserim, goes on leave; Mr. Irwin will probably officiate. Mr. Bridges, Commissioner, Eastern Division, also takes leave; his place will probably be taken by Mr. Morton, Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, Mr. Weidemann officiating in the latter post. Mr. Bayne, Revenue Secretary, goes on privilege leave; Mr. Lowis, Under-Secretary, will probably act.

MR. GLADSTONE completed his 84th year on December 29. He is often, but erroneously, spoken of as though he were the oldest member of the House of Commons. There are two older members—Mr. C. P. Villiers, who was born in 1802, and is therefore 91 years of age, and Sir Isaac Holden, who was born in 1807, and is now 86. Of these three, Mr. Gladstone was the first to enter Parliament. He was returned for Newark in 1832, and in 1834 took office as a Junior Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Villiers was not elected till 1835, but he enjoys the distinction of being the "Father of the House," inasmuch as he is the oldest member, and has sat continuously for Wolverhampton for fifty-eight years, whereas during part of that time Mr. Gladstone was out of Parliament. Sir Isaac Holden, the member for the Keighley Division of Yorkshire, did not enter Parliament till 1865. Of English statesmen who have lived to an advanced age, it may be remarked that Lord Palmerston died in his 81st year, when holding the office of Prime Minister. Lord Sidmouth died at 87, Lord Russell at 86, the Duke of Wellington at 82, and Lord Grey at 81; but all these four had for some time before their death lived in retirement. The present Lord Grey is 91 years old.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY has a graceful tribute to the memory of Professor Tyndall in the January number of the "Nineteenth Century"—a tribute which is doubly pleasing to the reader because mingling with the notes of regret for his friend there is a cheerful vein of reminiscence adding to our stock of knowledge concerning Professor Huxley's own life. There is a humorous complaint in the article that the close relations into which he and the late Professor Tyndall were occasionally thrown had the effect of associating them in the public mind as if they formed a sort of firm. "When my wife and I went to the United States in 1876, for example," says Mr. Huxley, "a New York paper was good enough to announce my coming, accompanied by my 'titled bride'—which was rather hard upon plain folk, married twenty-one years and blessed with seven children to boot." He adds, in a footnote, "I have just received the report of a sermon, delivered on the 15th of December, 1893, by a curious curate, who, in his haste to besmirch the dead, abuses 'the late Professor Huxley.'" The history of the *x* Club, to which Tyndall belonged, and the true story of the British Association Red Lion Club, give us some insight into the wild relaxations of severely scientific men.

THE legendary regiment that was said to be all colonels is almost rivalled by some regiments of the Spanish army. In the little expeditionary force under Marshal Campos at Melilla, there are said to be no fewer than 27 generals and 70 colonels. In Spain this is not thought at all remarkable, for the commissioned officers are really not much less numerous than the non-commissioned officers and privates put together. According to a Spanish army-list, the number of generals in Spain is 203, of colonels 534, of lieutenant-colonels 962, of majors 2,014, of captains 5,242, of lieutenants 7,576, and of sub-lieutenants 9,869. This gives a total of 26,400 officers out of an army which, on the peace footing, numbers only 75,000 men.

A BEAUTIFUL young girl, belonging to the corps deballet at the Court Theatre, at St. Petersburg has committed suicide under dramatic circumstances. She invited a party of friends to supper at her house, and while the company were still at table the young hostess bade them hurriedly farewell and took poison. She had been suffering from nervous excitement for some time.

THE military authorities at Chatham have commenced what will be a somewhat extensive scheme for providing new married quarters for non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers. As a preliminary step, four blocks of buildings, or thirty-two distinct domiciles, are being erected on a site between the Royal Engineer Park and St. Mary's Casemate Barracks, Chatham, and upon the complefion of these others will forthwith be put in hand, the sum of about 20,000*l*. having been allocated to Chatham from the grant of three millions sterling made by Parliament when the late Mr. Stanhope, M.P., was Secretary of State for War, for the purpose of providing improved barrack accommodation in various parts of the kingdom. The object of the authorities is to provide quarters for all the married non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, instructors and others, who are now residing in private houses upon a special weekly lodging allowance of 12s. 6d. each. The work is being carried out by private contract.

FROM Professor Huxley's article on Professor Tyndall in "The Nineteenth Century," we take the following:—"If I pull through this it will be all your care, all your doing.' These words (I give them from memory), uttered the night before his death, were meant for no ear but that of the tireless nurse, watcher, secretary, servant, in case of need, to whom they were addressed; and whose whole life had been for many years devoted to the one object of preserving that of her husband. Utterly hateful to me as are the violations of a privacy that should be sacred, now too common, I have sought and obtained permission to commit this, and take all responsibility for it. For the pitiful circumstances of Tyndall's death are known to all the world; and I think it well that all the world should be enabled to see those circumstances by the light which shines forth, alike on the dead and on the living, from the poor crumpled piece of paper on which these treasured words were, at once, recorded."

IN the latest publication of the Royal Geographical Society there is described a ruin supposed to be the earliest church in the Eastern world, which retains its primitive forms and architectural features. It is twelve miles from Mut, in Anatolia. It is the

monastery now known as Koja Kalesi, probably that called Apadna in ancient days, which Procopius states to have been restored by Justinian I. A tomb within the precintct bears date 461 A.D., and the architectural features of the church, whose shell is almost intact, are uniformly of a century as early as the fifth, and perhaps the fourth. There is little trace of Justinian's restoration. The singular absence of Christian symbolism and the ornamentation both of the church and the other ruins suggest that Koja Kalesi was built while heathen traditions were very vigorous. The main features of the church are its basilica form, combined with a Byzantine central tower, its beautiful monolithic columns and Corinthian capitals, its galleries within and without, and the ornamentation of its three square-headed western doors. It stands at the eastern end of a shelf under the topmost cliff of the northern wall of the valley; west of it are extensive remains of the monastery buildings, and of a portico open to the south, surrounding the court before the church. The whole is entered from the west by a remarkable gate, richly ornamented on the outside, and bearing winged figures carved in low relief on the inner side of its posts. The perfect preservation and singular character of the church, the extent of the monastic buildings, and their remote and beautiful situation, make Koja Kalesi better worth a visit than any Christian relic that Mr. D. G. Hogarth, who describes it, has seen in Anatolia.

A Paris correspondent says:—The Prefect of Police has interfered to put down the Anarchist "soup lectures" which were started two years ago under the patronage of the kind-hearted Madame Severine. They became a radiating centre of the most dangerous form of Anarchism, and served well the purpose of so-called Anarchists who were fishers in troubled water, and disposed to sell their influence to any police, native or foreign, who had an interest in buying it. I can ill understand how they were suffered to go on so long. Vaillant was a pillar of this "soup lecture" institution, but the ostensible directors were two fellows named Rousset and Chatillon, who went about collecting money to provide the soup. They favoured me with calls, and offered to sell me Anarchist news, which I found mere ranting lucubrations. The pair hunted together. On calling anywhere, they sent in their joint visiting card, on which was printed "We desire a few moments' conversation," and showed a signed list of deputies approving of their philanthropic work. They also succeeded in extracting letters to the same effect from some leading political men and authors. M. Dumas, fils, M. Zola, and M. Clemenceau, fell into their trap. Many persons gave them money as they might have paid a premium of insurance against dynamite.

These men have not been proceeded against as Anarchists, but as sturdy beggars, who obtained money under false pretences. The "soupes-conferences" at first went on swimmingly, but last winter they flagged, and then were discontinued. This did not prevent collections being made, and a good deal of money being gathered. The collectors devoured it in—to use a mild term—riotous living. When Rousset and Chatillon became too well known, they sent about three other fellows—Voigt, a journeyman upholsterer, Bonnet, a cook, and one Thiebaut, who belonged to the permanently unemployed class—to beg for them. On the 24th and on Christmas morning they made a rich haul, some giving handsomely from fear, and others from charity. The deputy-collectors made notes in their memorandum-books of the sums received, and in different cases were so imprudent as to add observations, thus:—"Dubois, Avenue des Ternes, 20 francs. He was awfully pale in shelling out," "Caron, Avenue de Wagram, 5 francs. He seemed to be parting with his heart's blood," and so on. There were persons who began by turning these sturdy beggars off, but, nothing daunted, they returned the next day, it being their belief that the courage of the bourgeois is a mere flash in the pan, and sure to ooze out if time is given for reflection.

A Propos of H.M.S. Resolution's narrow escape from foundering, Mr. C. R. Low, Elsham-road, Kensington, writes:—No fewer than four Resolutions have come to an untimely end by battle, fire, or wreck. The first bore the flag of Blake in his great victory off the North Foreland over Van Tromp, on the 28th September, 1852, and in Monk's equally great success off the same headland on the 25th of July, 1666; she was burnt by a fireship, the only one lost, as against twenty sail taken or sunk. Forty years later the Resolution engaged a squadron of six ships off the Spanish coast, and was run ashore and burnt by Captain Mordaunt, son of the famous Earl of Peterborough, to save her from falling into the hands of the enemy. Only four years afterwards (1716), near the same spot, off Barcelona, a third ship of the name was driven ashore by a storm, and became a total wreck. Finally, in Hawke's great victory off Quiberon, when the French lost four ships of the line destroyed, and two taken, the Resolution and Essex ran upon a sandbank and were lost together with a portion of their crews. We should, however, put to the credit of the name the success that attended her under Captain Cook's command on his second voyage, when he explored the Antarctic Continent and New Zealand, and discovered New Caledonia, Georgia, and other islands.

Some interesting particulars have been published of the way Christms Eve was spent in the German Imperial Family. In the "Grotto" saloon of the New Palace at Potsdam a beautiful Christmas Tree stood between the tables of the Emperor and the Empress. On one side of the hall were the tables with presents for the Imperial children, on the other those for the members of the Household. The latter received their gifts before dinner. The Emperor, the Empress, and their children entered the hall where the whole Household was assembled. All present then sung the chorus "Calm, Holy Night," after which the Empress called the names of the members of the Household, leading them one by one to the table where their presents lay. After dinner the Imperial Family exchanged their presents. Small Christmas Trees adorned the tables of the Princes and the little Princess, the Crown Prince having the largest, and the little Princess, who was carried by her mother, the smallest. The Emperor led his sons to their respective tables, and the Princes burst into shouts of merriment when they saw their beautiful gifts. His Majesty next led his Imperial Consort to her table, which was covered with valuable presents, and the Empress surprised her husband with books, pictures, and other gifts.

A correspondent writes:—"Of the Australasian Colonies, I like New Zealand best, and should have liked to have stayed another month there. It is a beautiful country, and of immense capabilities. The hot lakes are the most wonderful sight imaginable. Hot water and steam come out of the ground in all directions in a dozen districts, over an area of many many square miles. I am sure it will bubble over and burst some day. Earthquake shocks are of every-day occurrence. The immense forests, which they call 'bush,' are composed of all kinds of trees, from the almost tropical fern tree to the northern pine. The colouring is of all shades of green, and looking up a mountain side from below it looks like an artificially laid out and cultivated pleasure domain on an English gentleman's estate. At Christ-church, in New Zealand, we went to see a sheep-freezing factory. There is room for 30,000 sheep in these freezing vaults, and there they remain until they go on board the ship to be sent to England. There are about twenty such freezing works now in New Zealand, and last year the sheep sent to England in this manner amounted to nearly 1,700,000."

In a conversation with a representative of Reuter, Senor Don Arturo de Marcoartu, a member of the Spanish Senate, has been advocating the neutralisation of the Mediterranean in the same way as the Suez Canal has been neutralised. "No nation," he said, "would benefit as much as Britain by this policy. She would have the passage secured to her Indian and Eastern possessions for her mercantile marine and ships of war—a security which is doubtful the moment it must be fought for—and she could withdraw from the Mediterranean her ships, her men, and war stores for use in other parts of the globe where she might need them more. I am not alone in holding these opinions. They are shared by many members of the British Legislature."

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the re-trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury.

THE BAPTY ROAD RIOT CASE.

Shewlal Merwan, and five other Hindu Purdesees, were charged with having, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th August last, rioted in Bapty Road, armed with deadly weapons. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence.

Sakina woman was re-called and further cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: The fifth prisoner had a stick in his hand, which was covered with blood. The sticks in the hands of the other prisoners were also covered with blood. They came out of Chinkoo's shop, looked round about them, and went away. They did not go to Badoola's shop, nor did any of them strike at Badoola's door. Besides the six prisoners there was nobody between me or Chinkoo's shop and Badoola's shop at the time. I saw Bahadur Badoola standing in a corner. I did not see him run away. He did not leave the place until the dead bodies were removed to the hospital.

Then it is not true that he ran away on hearing the report that the police were coming?—I did not see him run away. He was standing there when we went with the bodies to the hospital.

Then it is not true that he ran away when the police were coming?—I have already said that, when the police were coming, all the people began to run away.

But you have already said that Bahadur did not run away?—Yes, he did not run away, but accompanied us to the hospital with the dead bodies.

You are a Hindu by birth?—Yes, and I was converted to Mahomedanism at an early age.

At what age were you married?—At the age of 11 years and six months. I was a month old when my parents died, and I was sold for Rs. 350 to the family who protected me.

To whom were you sold?—To my husband, who afterwards married me.

Is it customary for Hindus to sell their daughters?—Yes.

Among the lowest classes only?—I don't know that.

Is it a fact that you are short-sighted?—Yes, but I can see in my house, and make "bhajjias."

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson: I, Bahadur, and the police accompanied the dead bodies to the hospital; other Mahomedans came with the bodies. As I was going to Chinkoo's shop, at 3 p.m., I saw Mahomedans collected in the lane by the side of Dawood Baug.

To his Lordship: I do not know how old I am now. I do not know how many years ago I was married. My husband died about ten years ago. I was married in Bhagulkote, in the Deccan.

How long have you lived in Bombay?—About 20 or 22 years.

Had your husband died before you came to Bombay?—No, he died in Bombay about ten years ago.

To the jury: I said that No. 3 had an iron bar in his hand and the other prisoner had a chunam-pounder. I could see them clearly because I was close by.

The jury wished a test to be applied to ascertain the witness's accuracy. His Lordship asked her how many gentlemen there were in the front row in the jury-box, and she said there were seven, the fact being there were five only.

His Lordship: When did you move from the pawnwalla's shop to Chinkoo's shop?—When the regiment came, not before. There was no rain, and it was a clear day.

How many gentlemen are there in the jury-box?—I cannot see well with my left eye.

How many are there?—There are ten. I cannot count at all beyond ten.

Bhikajee Luximon, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was a writer, and kept accounts for pawnwallas. He lived near the Hindu temple at Camateepoora. He was at home on the 12th August. He could see from his windows into Chinkoo's shops. Rioting was going on. He could see from his window the road in front of Chinkoo's shop. He could not see into the shop, but heard the sound of blows being given. He afterwards saw the fourth and sixth accused in front of Chinkoo's shop. They had nothing in their hands. He did not see any person enter the shop that day.

Having regard to the witness's deposition before the Magistrate, Mr. Anderson asked leave to cross-examine him.

His Lordship, referring to witness's deposition before this Court, said it was exactly the same.

Witness, in further examination, said he heard sounds of "marro, marro," proceeding from the shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: The rioters were fighting with sticks and stones. The sounds of "marro, marro," came from the rioters in the street. When the police came, they put the dead bodies on a charpoy and took them away. The fourth and sixth accused did nothing, they were standing like the others in the road.

Before the police came?—I saw them standing there about ten minutes before and after the police came. I cannot say how long they stood there after the police came.

Did you see them standing in the road before the police came?—Yes. When the police came, I stepped out into the road, and I saw them.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson: The accused were standing there about ten minutes, talking to each other, and moving about near the same spot. I heard the sound of beating five minutes before the arrival of the police. I went up to the police. The fourth and sixth accused were then near my door.

His Lordship: You said at first that the sound of "marro, marro," came from the shop, and immediately after you said it came from the crowd in the road. Which is true?

Witness: It came from the road between Chinkoo's shop and the temple.

Mr. Harry Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was in charge of all these cases. Havildar Ahmedkhan Esoofkhan was a witness in this case at the former trial, but was not now in Bombay. He left Bombay on the 3rd instant on leave on account of the serious illness of his wife. He went to Rutnagherry. The Hindu temple referred to in the case stands on a plinth about eighteen inches or two feet from the level of the ground. The witness Bhikajee Luxmon was standing on that plinth. The compound wall is about six feet high. Chinkoo's shop is a foot above the level of the road.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: I know the room occupied by Shaik Abdoola, the soldier. I do not remember whether the window had shutters.

Re-examined: Standing over the raised plinth of the room I could see over the heads of a crowd into Chinkoo's shop.

Shaik Jamal Shaik Cassum, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was a bheestee, and was at home on the afternoon of the 12th August last. About 3 p.m. that day there was a riot between Hindus and Mahomedans. Witness was at his window on the first storey of the building. He was at first on the ground floor, but when stones began to fall upon the house witness went upstairs, when he heard the cry of "marro, marro." On looking in the direction of Chinkoo's shop witness heard sounds of "strike, strike," and "killed, killed." He saw one man striking Chinkoo with a stick. Another man was standing in the road. A cry was raised that the regiment was coming, when one man first came out of the shop, followed by four other persons. They had sticks in their hands. They were Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6. When the police came witness went into the street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: It is true I was in my house on Friday, and had closed the doors and windows. That was not to lead to the inference that the house was unoccupied, because they all knew that persons were in the house. I was afraid, but I knew that my Hindu neighbours would not molest me.

Were you more afraid on Saturday than on Friday?—Yes, I was afraid. Why not?

You stated at the former trial that you could see into Chinkoo's shop?—No, I could not see into the shop. I saw what took place in the road.

His Lordship: You did say at the former trial that you could see into Chinkoo's shop. To-day you say you could not. Which is true?—I could not see into the shop. I saw a man standing in the road before the shop.

Mr. Lowndes: You could identify him now?—Yes. Which is he?—He is No. 3.

At first you pointed out all the prisoners except this one. Why did you not point him out then?—I first pointed out those who came out from the shop. At the Police Court I pointed out No. 3 as the man who was standing outside the shop.

It is not so taken down. Can you account for it?—I did point No. 3 out as the man who was standing outside.

How many did you point out at the Police Court?—I pointed out five, and said I saw another man outside.

Did you in the Police Court profess to say you had seen all the six accused?—Yes, but I said also that the sixth man was standing in the road. They had something in their hands, but I cannot say whether they were pieces of charpoys or not. They were thick sticks.

Did you see any iron crowbars?—There were two such pieces, but I don't know what they were.

Did you see any chunam-pounders?—There were thick sticks. I cannot say whether they were chunam-pounders.

Were you watching all the time?—I first looked when the cry was raised. I was watching until they came out of Chinkoo's shop.

Did they come out running?—No, they came out slowly.

Another witness said they came out running?—I only state what I saw. I have nothing to do with what another person said. The sticks had blood upon them.

Had the stick of the man who was outside blood upon it?—I did not see.

Who came out first?—The first accused.

Was there blood on his stick?—Yes, at the bottom, on one side. Although I noticed the spot of blood, still I cannot say whether it was a stick, or a crowbar, or a chunam-pounder. I saw blood only on that stick. I did not see any one of the accused strike at Badoola's door. I did not see any one of them cross the street. I did not give information to the police in this matter.

When did you tell the police that you could identify any of the accused?—When they came to make inquiries. I don't know how long after the riot it was. It could not have been more than a month. I did not see any of the accused in the interval between the riot and the identification. I had to attend to my work, and had no time to go and see them.

Re-examined: The third accused was standing outside the shop, and was doing nothing. He did not strike any body. Another man who was on the road was striking a man in the shop. He had one foot in the shop and another foot below it. I could see a little into Chinkoo's shop from where I was. On leaving Chinkoo's shop the accused walked away towards their stable. The police came eight or ten minutes after.

Succaram Luximon, a policeman, deposed to taking the bodies of Chinkoo and his son to Jamsetjee Hospital. The woman Sakina, a boy named Noormahomed, and a man named Shaik Jamal accompanied the police to the hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: This man, Bahadur Bahdoola, did not accompany us to the hospital.

The woman Sakina said he did?—He did not go with us to hospital. The boy Noormahomed did not come down from the loft until I and another policeman went to Chinkoo's shop.

Inspector Butfoy said that, on the 13th September last, he arrested the six accused, and began to make enquiries into the case. Bahadur Bahdoola gave the information upon which the accused were arrested. The accused were pointed out among a crowd of twenty other Purdesees.

The deposition of an absent policeman was put in, and the case for the prosecution closed here.

Mr. Lowndes, in addressing the jury, said the prisoners were first charged with murder, but were acquitted of that charge. They were now charged with rioting, armed with deadly weapons, and had been put to considerable expense. Of course, the present jury were not to be guided by the opinion of the last jury; but the learned counsel said he was entitled to remark that his clients had been unanimously acquitted of the charge of murder by the last jury; and he contended that the evidence of the witnesses having been unanimously discredited, those; witnesses were not entitled to any credit on the minor charge now laid against the prisoners. Commenting upon the evidence, Mr. Lowndes argued how incredible was the evidence of the boy Noormahomed, who made several conflicting statements. The next witness, Shaik Bahdoola, also told an incredible story of what he professed to have seen by looking through a mere chink in his door. The story of the woman Sakina was as extraordinary as it was grossly improbable. After commenting upon the evidence of the other witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. Lowndes said the whole was unsatisfactory and stamped with improbabilities. Most of the witnesses were Mahomedans, and had a natural bias against the accused, who were Hindus. They were friends, relations, neighbours, or co-religionists of the persons supposed to be murdered, and their evidence was throughout tinged with a personal feeling against the accused, and should be received by the jury with the greatest caution. The evidence of the identification, said the learned counsel, was absolutely valueless. The plan adopted for the purpose was most objectionable, and the result was worthless. The learned counsel took up the evidence of such of the witnesses on the question of identification, and contended that it was not by any means sufficient to sustain a conviction. The evidence of the boy Noormahomed, for instance, bristled with the most glaring contradictions. The evidence showed that it was the Mahomedans who began the rioting; and the witness Bahdoola, who was there all the time, must have taken a part in the riots, although he denied it. The story about the iron bars, which two of the prisoners were alleged to have carried, was grossly improbable, and it was sought to sustain it by evidence which was most conflicting. With regard to the evidence of the woman Sakina, the learned counsel said that this woman, who was put forward by the prosecution to depose to the identification of six men, was proved to be unable to see within six yards of her, and that that circumstance was sufficient to condemn the whole prosecution. The learned counsel said that he would call evidence to show that the prisoners were engaged in particular places, at considerable distances from Camateepoora, on the afternoon of the 12th August, and that they could not possibly have been present at the riot in Bapty Road.

The first witness for the defence was then called into the witness-box.

The foreman of the jury said they were prepared to give a verdict without hearing evidence for the defence.

His Lordship: Are you unanimous?

The foreman: Yes, my lord, we have come to a unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

Mr. Anderson said it would be a dangerous procedure to follow if the case was stopped.

The foreman stated that the jury were satisfied upon the evidence that the charges against the prisoners were not proved.

His Lordship said the jury were unanimous, and that, under the circumstances, the verdict could not be objected to.

Mr. Anderson said the jury had come to a verdict immediately after hearing his learned friend, and that it would be a dangerous procedure to follow generally.

His Lordship said sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. (A laugh.) Here the verdict of the jury was unanimous.

Mr. Anderson said the jury were probably frightened by his learned friend's proposal to call evidence for the defence. (A laugh.) It would have been a different thing if the jury had waited to hear his remarks in reply, and his Lordship's summing-up of the whole case, and had then come to a verdict; but as it was, it would be a dangerous procedure to follow generally, although he could not object to the verdict being accepted.

A formal verdict of "not guilty" was then returned, and the prisoners were discharged.

The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

THE WATHAR-MAHABLESHWAR DAK

The following scale of rates of fare for licensed conveyances plying between Wathar and Mahableshwar have been sanctioned and notified by Government and will come into force from the 1st February:—

Table of rates of fares, maximum number of passengers and weight of luggage to be carried by each description of conveyance, and number of stages where animals are to be changed.

Description of Vehicle.	Rate per mile.	No. of passengers licensed to carry including driver.	Maximum weight of luggage allowable in addition to full number of passengers.	Changes of fresh animals between Wathar and Mahableshwar.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a.			
Phaeton (with 2 horses)	0 12	6	50	.5
Except from 25th May to 30th June, when the rate will be.	1 0			
First class tongas (with 2 ponies)	0 8	4	50	5
Except from 25th May to 30th June, when the rate will be.	0 10			
Tonga (second class) with 2 ponies	0 4	4	50	3
Tonga with one pony	0 3	3	30	4
Bullock dhamni with pair of bullocks.........	0 3	5	30	4
Yekka with single bullock ...	0 3	3	20	4

N.B.—(1) These rates are exclusive of tolls, and are for the whole conveyance.

(2) For each passenger less than the full number an additional weight of luggage may be added not exceeding the amount mentioned in column 4.

(3) The distance from Wathar (Railway Station) to Wai is 19 miles, Panchgani 28 miles, and Mahableshwar 40 miles.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona, keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 9th January.

Read memo. from the Port Officer, dated 3rd January, 1894, forwarding an application from Mr. T. D. Blair, 3rd Grade Pilot, for one month's privilege leave from 18th instant, and recommending that the leave applied for be granted; and stating that Mr. Blair's duties will be performed by the other pilots without the necessity of a special arrangement.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letters from Messrs. D. Gostling and J. J. B. Benson, dated 22nd December, 1893, respectively, addressed to the Docks Superintendent, objecting to wharfage fee being levied on guns and bicyles brought with their luggage in Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s steamer from Porebunder. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 9936, dated 4th January 1894, stating that the guns and bicyles were the personal property of the applicants, which they purchased in Bombay, and the charge was levied according to the practice observed in similar cases at the Docks; and suggesting that, when such articles are taken away by steamers for sport or amusement, the owners should provide themselves with a pass from the Docks Superintendent to enable them on return to take away their goods from the Docks free of Dock charges. Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 8th January, 1894, proposing an alteration in the scale of rates to meet such cases.

Resolution.—The sanction of Government should be applied for to amend the entry against item 410 of the Scale of Dock Charges by the addition of the words—"also bicycles, tricycles, and sporting guns, the personal property of passengers, except when first imported from Europe," and to the refund of the charges in the instances reported.

Submitted draft lease to the Standard Oil Company of 3,192 2-9 square yards of land on the Mazagon Estate with renewal clause altered by the lessees, so as to give them the right of renewal for one further term of ten years at a yearly rental of not more than a rupee a square yard on their giving the Trutees three months' notice prior to the expiration of the original term. Read memo. by the Assistat Secretary, dated 16th December 1893, reporting on the alterations made. Read proceedings of the Land Committee recommending that the lessees' request as to a renewal of the lease be allowed, except that six months' notice be required instead of three.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Port Officer, No. 46-44, dated 5th January, 1894, reporting that Mr. W. H. Rothwell, Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's coasting steamers, was, after performing 14 days' probation, examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot for coasting steamers; and recommending that Government be requested to publish the usual notification.

Resolution.—Government to be addressed in the usual terms.

Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, No. 46-47, dated 4th January, 1894, submitting the following offers for the purchase of certain old materials, and recommending that the highest tender be accepted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, No. 43-36, dated 4th January, 1894, reporting that the dead eye on the port side of the main frame of the Dredger "Teredo" is broken through, and that it will take about three weeks or a month to fit a new dead eye; proposing that with a view to prevent delay in clearing the dock channels, the Hopper Dredger "Kuphus" with all the hopper barges should work overtime until the "Teredo" is ready for work again; suggesting that the Government Dredger, if available on reasonable terms, be hired from the 16th instant and worked on the outer part of the channel: submitting plan No. 4012-K-3, showing the dredging operations proposed and fixing the remuneration for overtime work as under:—Engineer and crew—overtime hours. Dredging Master—Rs. 7 per 1,000 tons extra, to be arrived at by multiplying the average hourly output by the number of hours overtime worked, taking each day separately. Read letter from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine No. 68, dated 5th January 1894, stating, in reply to an inqury, that the Dredger "Mud Turle" cannot be spared from 15th instant.—

Resolution—Approved.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 3rd January, 1894, asking for sanction to provide Rs. 200 in the next budget for two platforms for the coir hawsers at the Prince's Dock pier head.

Note.—It is proposed to make provision.

Letters from the Traffic Manager and Acting Engineer, dated 24th October and 9th November 1893, proposing that, as an improvement of the road, a strip of land in Musjid Bunder Siding Road, 9' 9", be metalled with 4" packing and 4" metal and added to the roadway, and the remaining 5' be well rolled and consolidated and left as a foot-path at a cost of Rs. 301.

Note.—It is proposed to sanction this.

Statement of Cottons, Twist and Metals in Port Trust Warehouses during December 1893:—

	1893.	1892.
Cottons, bale	8,479	9,299
„ cases	9,226	11,943
Twist, bales	2,520	1,190
Copper, tons	631¼	312¼
Yellow metal, tons	101¼	191¾

Summary of Bunder, Land, Dock and Port Revenues collected and paid into Bank:—

	Current Financial Year, 1893-94.	
	Month of Dec.	Nine Months from 1st April.
Bunders and Land.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	21,681 5 9	1,31,107 15 0
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	14,001 3 9	1,22,644 6 3
Elphinstone Estate	73,454 13 4	6,19,820 7 11
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	24,752 11 7	1,91,914 0 1
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	2,390 9 7	20,992 13 2
Miscellaneous Revenue...	4,718 6 8	35,033 7 8
Warehouses.........	12,512 9 9	1,25,379 3 0
Total.....	1,53,541 12 5	12,49,892 5 1
Wet Docks.........	1,87,853 3 2	16,97,022 2 10
Dry Dock	4,478 13 7	40,773 6 2
Port Dues, &c.	11,590 14 11	1,00,181 0 4
Gross Total.....	3,57,461 12 1	30,87,868 14 5
Budget Estimate	Rs. 42,88,300	
Actuals	......	

	Last Financial Year, 1892-93.	
	Month of Dec.	Nine Months from 1st April.
Bunders and Land.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	24,302 5 3	1,44,471 10 8
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	15,162 5 5	1,24,161 5 3
Elphinstone Estate	77,198 9 1	6,16,799 8 2
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	22,733 5 9	1,98,295 8 3
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	2,654 12 1	20,751 7 3
Miscellaneous Revenue..	5,153 1 1	35,409 3 4
Warehouses	14,353 15 10	1,43,655 15 0
Total.....	1,61,558 6 6	12,83,544 9 11
Wet Docks	1,51,453 8 10	15,07,254 9 3
Dry Dock	3,121 1 0	66,906 5 3
Port Dues, &c.	12,924 10 6	1,02,096 13 3
Gross Total....	3,29,057 10 10	29,59,802 5 8
Budget Estimate	Rs. 44,28,378	
Actuals	„ 41,27,586	

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th Jan. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl 1893 to 5th Jan. 1894.	For week ending 5th Jan. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1892 to 5th Jan. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	19	737	22	784
„ piloted out of harbour	22	739	19	778
„ transported.	15	612	12	598
„ attended to.	1	46	1	57
„ warped	2	75	1	11

Statement of vessels using the Port Trust Docks:—

A.—PRINCE'S DOCK.				
Vessels entered	10	311	8	314
„ left.........	8	323	8	323
„ remaining in dock.........	6	..	8	...
B.—VICTORIA DOCK.				
Vessels entered	8	284	6	259
„ left.........	10	287	5	256
„ remaining in dock.........	7	..	11	...

C.—MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

		Tonnage.	Period of occupation including Sundays and holidays.	Total Tonnage of Vessels docked. From 1st April 1893 to 5th Jan 1894.	Total Tonnage of Vessels docked. From 1st April 1892 to 5th Jan 1893.
For week to 6th Jan. 1894.					
S.S. Kaveri..	Docked at one time.	872	1 day.	73,836	438,641
S.S. Shiravati		200			
S.S. Nyanza ..	Docked at one time.	2,128	2 days		
H.B. Mudlark		304			

BREWING IN INDIA.

"Barley and European in India" forms the subject of another of the series of hand-books of commercial products now being published.

What is said to have had a good deal to do primarily with the establishment of the brewing industry in this country was the fact of a succession of shipments of bad beer having been sent out from England. As Mr. H. Whymper remarked in his history sketch of the trade in imported beer "every now and then the Government was startled by thousands of hogsheads of beer proving so bad that they had to be run into the nearest sea or river." Such a state of things naturally caused consumers generally to sour upon "India pale ale," and probably suggested the idea of starting the manufacture locally, on the principle that if the product turned out no better it could hardly be worse.

Barley is one of the comparatively cheap food grains in India, the cultivation requiring but little ploughing, manure, water or weeding, and withal the plant is a sturdy one, thriving well on soils ill-adapted for the more valuable crops. For these reasons, if the price of this main constituent of the wort were the only factor in the cost of brewing, and in the production of the particular class of beer most in favour from time to time, we would scarcely be spending about 45¼ lakhs of rupees per annum on imported malt liquors. Unfortunately for the chances of any great future for Indian brewing, there are other and adverse factors that counteract this advantage.

In the first place the districts in which the best grades of barley for malting purposes are produced are not those possessing the climatic conditions most favourable for the important and delicate operations of malting and fermentation. Thus it is that breweries have invariably established on the hills, inconveniently situated, both as regards sources of sufficient supply of grain and the command of markets for their beer. The best barley for brewery is said to be grown about 28° north latitude in the North-Western Provinces and extreme south of the Punjab, where 56 lbs. to the bushel is not an uncommon condition. Elsewhere much excellent grain is produced, but in many places it is largely spoilt by careless manner in which it is harvested and garnered—cut down before it is properly ripe; stored while damp in damp places, the result being a considerable proportion of dead, mouldy or weevil eaten grain. Other practices that lower the value of Indian barley in the estimation of the maltster are the system of mixing with cow dung as a preservation against the attack of insects; cutting down the crop for green fodder and allowing germination to take place again; and, perhaps worse than all, the adulteration of new grain with old, the mixture being sold as fresh stock. Another disadvantage is that the barley crop in India is cut down according to latitude from March to May. The grain has thus to suffer a hot season and part of a rainy season before being malted, which tends to weevilling, and all these things combined tend to render the maltster's life a burden to him. Next there is the difficulty with hops, these being subjected to great deterioration from capriciousness and range of temperature. A dry climate is said to be hurtful, but so also does exposure to moisture or any atmospheric air produce an injurious effect. Thus it has been found that the best method for putting up hops for the Indian market is to use pressure with airtight packing. Hops have lately been grown with success in Kashmir and Kulu, but only on a small scale so far, and practically the entire wants of the country, which amounted in value last year to 4¾ lakhs rupees, are supplied from England and the Continent of Europe.

"Out of a hundred cases of defective fermentation ninety-nine cases can be traced to the bad quality of the yeast;" and this is another source of trouble and anxiety to the Indian brewer. What spoils good ferment in this counry is the high temperature at which fermentation has to be conducted, especially on the plains. All sorts of devices have been tried to preserve the virtue of yeast, but apparently with limited success, although by drying it with charcoal powder vitality is said to be rendered intact, for several months. Prior to the adoption of this method it was customary to hermetically seal the substance up in plaster of Paris. It appears, however, that a substitute for the usual fermentative has recently been found, viz., the dust or "bloom" of barley, by means of which a true alcoholic fermentation is claimed to be set up. This discovery may prove to be of very considerable importance.

The brewing season in India is generally restricted to the winter, i. e., from October to March, except in the case of Ootacamund where works can be carried on satisfactorily all the year round. Labour, low as wages run, is found to be more expensive than in England, owing to the comparatively large number of hands required, want of proper attention to critical operations, generally poor work and careless treatment of machinery.

A much felt want is a suitable wood for cask-making, all casks at the present day being imported. Sal has proved, in a measure, adapted for vats only; deodar and pine, otherwise good, taint the beer with a resinous flavour, nothing in fact approaches the English oak. Indian ash would do very well, but is scarce, while teak is too dear. Glass-making has not developed sufficiently yet to supply bottles to the trade, so that the empties of imported liquors have to be relied on. Another disadvantage at which brewers in India are placed is in having to do their own malting (this being a separate industry in England), which, it is stated, necessitates the employment of about three times the capital they would require at home.

The present position of the brewing industry, though doubtless on a firm footing, does not give any indication of development; in fact it has made no progress since 1887. The quantity of beer brewed in 1892, *viz.*, 4,831,000 gallons, does not exceed that brewed five years previously. Comparing this with imports we find that in the year 1892-93, 3,052,894 gallons were landed in the country as against 2,138,518 gallons in 1887-88. Home brewers have therefore decidedly the pull. In fact circumstances do not appear to have changed much since Mr. H. Whymper in his article on "Brewing in India" already referred to, penned the following forecast:—

"The limit of the whole trade to be done with the European population of India is probably 250,000 barrels. The trade will not likely expand beyond that until the Government of India relaxes certain rules, which, while they restrict the sale of beer in some districts, unquestionably foster the consumption of spirits." Without venturing to discuss the pros and cons of the point raised, it must be admitted that there appears to be another factor in the question. Brewers in India, whether because climatic and other conditions forbid it or not, have so far been unsuccessful in placing on the market a malt liquor, which, as regards general characteristics, can hope t rival the particular standard, which for the present the great body of beer-drinkers have set up as their ideal.—*Capital.*

M. Pasteur spent the best part of his 71st birthday in receiving congratulatory letters, telegrams, gifts, and deputations. On account of his great age and paralytic affection the reception of delegates was not public, and took place in the quietest and most homely manner possible. Amongst those received was a deputation of the General Association of Students, which has got into bad odour on account of the ball it insisted on giving at the Bullier dancing-garden. The spokesman was a M. Wiriarth, who expressed the admiration in which M. Pasteur is held by the studious youth of Paris, and he made bold to say of the Universities of the whole world. He concluded by saying that the students of the French schools of faculties came forward on this occasion because they wished to associate their names with every national glory. M. Pasteur, who had around him his wife, daughter, and grandchildren, answered graciously. He said that if he were at his present age asked what he most desired, he would at once say: To be loved and surrounded by the youthful. There was no deeper source of delicate joy than this to an old man. He was thus able to have a bright vista on the future, and relive what was best and most charming in his past lifetime. Being surrounded by the young afforded him also the hope that his works would be associated with that most lovely faculty of human nature the heart's affections. Regarding the medal which the students presented to him he read on it the words which fired his own youth—"For the Fatherland." He asked that they might be the guide of all those whom he had the honour of receiving. He knew that they would never become dead words. It was by the Fatherland that they were to begin. In loving it they would rise to the love of humanity. The medal has on the obverse side three figures in relief, and on the reverse side a long inscription.

Floriline.—For the teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The Institution of Electrical Engineers has recently been occupied with an elaborate paper by Professor George Forbes, F. R. S., on the great electrical enterprise of utilising the water power of Niagara. Professor Forbes is consulting electrical engineer to the Cataract Construction Company, and therefore a high authority on the subject. In fact, his experiences at Niagara and elsewhere have made him probably the highest living authority on the electrical transmission of power. Even Lord Kelvin, whatever his theoretical knowledge, has not had anything like his practical experience of the subject, and it is worthy of note that Professor Forbes has succeeded in getting his ideas as to the advantages of alternating over continuous currents adopted by the company against the advice and wishes of Lord Kelvin, who favoured continuous currents.

The general character of the scheme for utilising Niagara has already been published more than once. There was a fairly complete and popular exposition of it in "Chambers' Journal," and Professor Forbes, lectured on the subject before the Society of Arts. It consists in tapping the Niagara river a mile above the Falls, and utilising the water to drive twenty turbines of 5,000 horse-power each. These turbines drive twenty alternating current dynamos, and the current is distributed by wires to the factories and dwelling-houses of a new iddustrial city built beside the Falls, and also to the City of Buffalo, twenty miles away. The available 100,000 horse-power can be supplemented at a future time by another 100,000 on the American side, and steps have been taken to establish similar works on the Canadian side, so that at least a quarter of a million horse-power will be at the service of mankind without lowering the level of the river by more than 1½ to 2 inches, or appreciably spoiling the scenery. There is a great deal of waste water power in our own country, especially in Scotland, and perhaps Professor Forbes, when he has leisure from his work at Niagara, will turn his attention to it. All the railways in Scotland might be worked by water power at present running to waste.

The Gundestrup vase, found in a peat bog in Jutland in 1891, has recently been described to the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities, Copenhagen. It is of silver, and elaborately ornamented with figures of gods and godesses, men, women, horses, dogs, and other animals in repousse, with eyes of coloured glass. Scenes of war and the chase, as well as sacred rites, are portrayed with considerable skill. The vase is ascribed to a Danish artist of the first century, but it shows the influence of classical and Gallic art.

M. Gabriel de Mortillet, ex-President of the Anthropological Society of Paris, has pointed out the importance of the nude in anthropology, and recommends photographing the nude subject in three positions, full face, profile, and full back. It is essential for anthropological purposes that the same posture should be maintained, and the best one is standing erect with the legs together and the hands dropped by the side. The features of the body are obtainable in this as in no other way.

The scheme of Dr. F. A. Cook for the exploration of the Antarctic regions consists in purchasing a steam whaler of 300 tons, and equipping her with an Arctic outfit, including 50 Eskimo dogs, then steering south to Terre Louis Philippe, and wintering on the edge of the ice-barrier. From this station exploring parties would proceed in various directions. The number of the party would be twelve or fourteen, and the cost of the expedition for a year in the Antarctic about £10,000, which Dr. Cook proposes to raise by grants from scientific societies and the proceeds of his lectures.

It is evident from many words that the same aboriginal people named the waters of North and South America, especially if we allow for incorrect spelling, which is known to have taken place. Thus, Cheyenne, Chowan, Shewanee, Suwanee are varieties of the same ancestral word. Orinoco in South America is the same as Roanoke in North Amerca, the original 'O' having dropped away. In the same way Ocona, Pana, Chicapa, Omagha, and Salado of South Amerca are represented by Occonee, Pawnee, Chicopee, Omaha, and Saluda in North America, Yuba, Choco-loo-chee, and many other names of the North are common enough in the South, and Tigri, Tygar (applied to a river), in both continents, is apparently allied to Tigris, Tegari, the name of a river in Asia Minor. The original names of rivers outlive other evidences of prehistoric speech, and these coincidences are not due to accident, but point to a community of race or language at some remote period. Occa, agua, is a common term for a river in South America, and it has been attributed to Spanish influence, but it is found in parts where no evidence can be found of Spanish influence, and, moreover, the Amercan aborigines have always rejected foreign words. The same term for a river is found in North America, in words acknowledged to be purely aboriginal. How are we to account for this? Excluding coincidence, were some of the aborigines of America from Europe, or some of the aborigines of Europe from America?

The Biloxi Indians of Louisiana, or first men, as their name implies, are a peculiar people among the American Indians. They migrated from Biloxi Bay, Mississippi, and formerly consisted of three tribes, named after the deer, grizzly bear, and alligator, but are now reduced to under twenty individuals. The members of a particular tribe refused to eat the flesh of the totem animal, which was held sacred. The language of the Biloxis is allied to the Sioux and Winnebago family, but 1,500 years must have elapsed since the Biloxis separated from the parent stock in Virginia. A Biloxi cannot marry his wife's aunt or niece, but may marry her sister, a privilege which is not allowed to the Sioux and some other Indians. They believe in animal transmigration, for example, that the spirit of a deer can revive and enter the body of another deer. They hold that humming-birds always tell the truth, and regard signs from them as sacred. Stories about thunder should only be related on fine days.

If, as appears likely, the Germans hope to contest our naval supremacy in the future, the completion of the canal between the Baltic and the North Sea (in view of which the acquisition of Heligoland was probably effected), will be of great service to them in evading the troublesome passage of the Sound and Belts, and allowing warships to pass directly between the arsenals of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. The depth of the canal varies from about 28 to 30 feet and the section will enable the largest ironclads of the German Navy to pass. As the length is nearly 60 miles, and involves some special engineering difficulties, the work is one of the greatest in our times.

Some strange overhead sounds in the vicinity of the Yellowstone Lake are at present creating some discussion among American meteorologists. They have been described as like the vibrating clang of a harp lightly and rapidly touched high up above the treetops, or the sound of many telgraph wires swinging rapidly and regularly in the wind, or, more rarely, like 'faintly heard voices answering each other overhead.' This was the simile used by Professor S. A. Forbes in describing those near Shoshone Lake. Mr Linton, who has undertaken to reinvestigate these weird aerial cries, is inclined to attribute the chief one to the steam escaping from one of the geysers being reflected by some upper stratum of air that is differently heated from below by the rays of the sun as they come over the high mountain ridge to the east of the lake. At least no better explanation has been offered. Possibly something similar is heard in other mountainous regions? May not the phantom chase of the pack of ghostly hounds which haunted the Hartz in more superstitious days be relegated to similar meteorlogical phenomena? though of course the initial sound could not, in that case, proceed from a geyser's steam.

In the use of the mixed gases for lantern purposes, the question sometimes arises as to whether coal gas or pure hydrogen is most readily exploded in case of a rise of temperature. An important contribution to our knowledge of the matter has recently been made by Professor Victor Meyer in conjunction with his assistant, Herr A. Munch. It was found that with purer hydrogen and oxygen the initial temperature required to cause explosion varied between 612 deg. and 686 deg., no difference being found whether the gases be dry or moist. The presence of platinum foil prevented explosion, quick combustion always took place even when a temperature of 715 deg. was reached. When hydrocarbons were used with oxygen, it was found that the temperature needed to induce explosion was lower the greater the proportion of carbon present. Thus the mean temperatures of explosions with methane, ethane, and propane were 667 deg., 616 deg., and 547 deg. respectively. It will thus be seen that, whatever the difference may amount to in practice it is a fact that pure hydrogen and oxygen will be more difficult to explode than mixtures of coal gas and oxygen.

Electricity has recently been utilised for purposes of fishing. A net, or sardinal, as it is called, which was nearly 1,300 feet long, and is used for catching sardines, was taken, and an electric cable, with dynamite cartridges at intervals of 50 feet, was placed upon the edge of it. The cable was connected with an electric battery upon the torpedo-boat in such a way that all the cartridges might be fired simultaneously. The net was let down at five in the morning in very deep water, and before this was done the neighbouring fishermen had been asked not to go out, in order that there might be nothing to disturb the porpoises. About an hour after the net had been let down, the porpoises came up in large numbers, and when a good many fish had been got into the net there were about eighty just around it. The cartridges were then fired, and the explosion was so effective that one only of the eithy porpoises escaped, while the boats in the vicinity felt no shock, and the water was very little disturbed.

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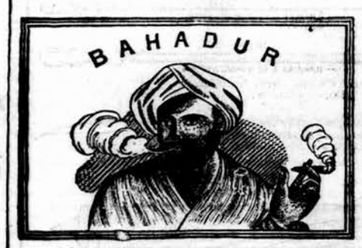
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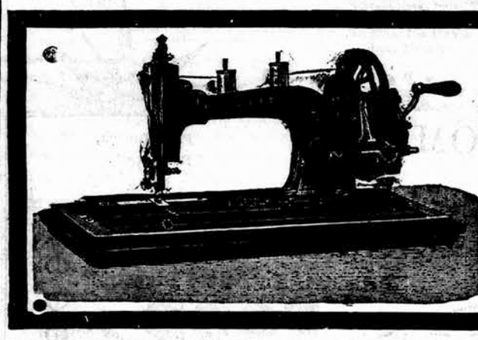
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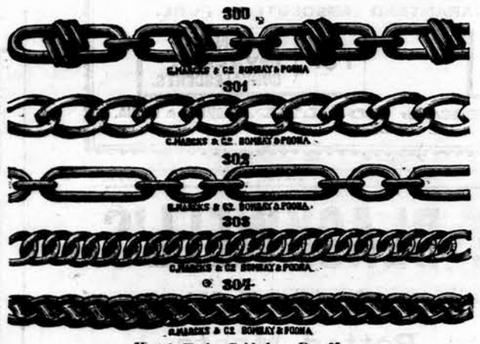
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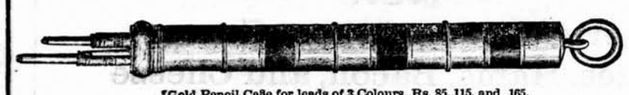


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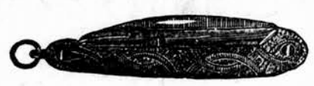

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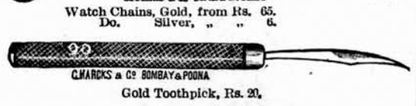

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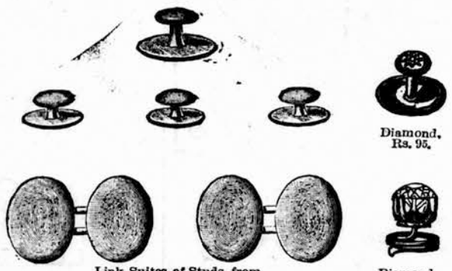

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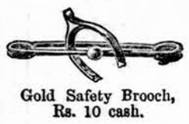
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